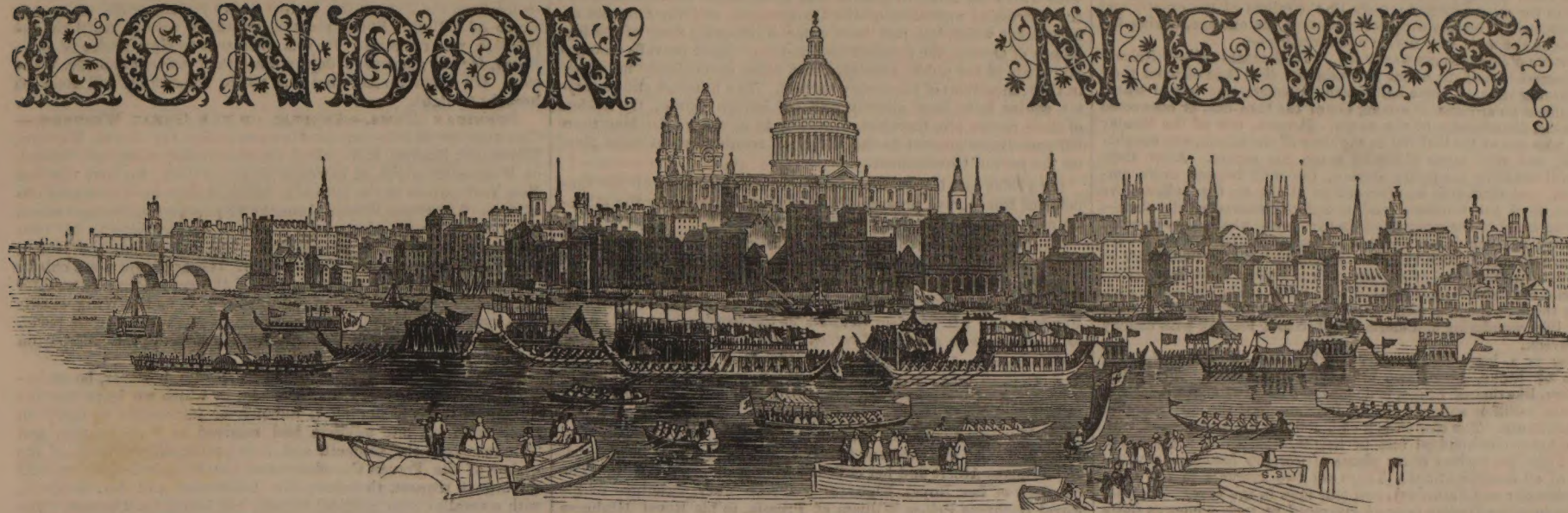


# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



No. 23.]

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1842.

OFFICE, 198, STRAND.

[SIXPENCE.]

## CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

There are several circumstances strongly urged upon our attention, by the immediate events of the times, which almost gather themselves into the nature of an appeal to all good men to consider promptly and seriously the present condition of the great body of the people. Towards the close of the last week a sort of mock-meeting of Parliament took place, for the purpose of effecting by commission its further prorogation until the month of November, and we are now led to express a strong hope that it will then meet, without the usual additional delay, for the purpose of legislating upon the practical moral lessons which have been taught it, in all forms and from all quarters, since the last closing of its sessional deliberations.

The distress, the riots, the revenue, the poor-law, all combine to form an imposing array of legislative difficulties with which the spirit and virtue and wisdom of the country must be invoked to grapple without delay. The aspect of affairs has, indeed, grown to a crisis, and, for the sake of the future destinies of England, that crisis must be met manfully and at once.

In the first place, all reflective persons must be seriously struck by the last return of the state revenue. Notwithstanding the levy of £313,844 in income-tax, there is still a deficiency upon the quarter of no less than £67,473. This is an alarming progress in the wrong direction, and in the teeth of the strong and decided panacea by which our difficulties were to be cured. It is alarming, not in a mere pecuniary sense, but only as showing that without the income tax there would have been a falling off of £381,277 in one quarter's revenue—deducted by the poverty of the country from the treasury of the state—through the want of means on the part of the people to procure those articles of consumption which determine so much, not only the amount of money resources on the one hand, but of national prosperity on the other. Now, this is a mere fact, though an appalling one; and although it should be discussed independent of party and referred to the acts of no particular Government, yet it is a great confirmation of the existence of a terrible distress which it is the business of the ruling and legislating power to seek to remedy at once.

The riots and disturbances in the manufacturing districts have been, no doubt, terrible drawbacks to the increase of revenue through the Customs and Excise (the case which we printed in a former article from Stockbridge alone would, in a wider application to the entire field of agitation, prove this indubitably); but even these riots have disclosed also a condition of public suffering which the state should alleviate; and they and the new Poor-law combine to impose upon us the necessity of legislating upon some enlarged principles of liberal humanity, to work wholesome and cheering relief, and progressive amelioration in the entire prospects of the labouring poor. It is all nonsense to mix up party in this business—which is the business of Christianity, not of politics; and, although we find the Whigs badgering the Tories, the Tories the Whigs, and the Radicals both, upon this behoof—and although we see the blame beat like a tennis-ball from faction to faction, or from post to pillar of opinion, yet the great truth glares prominent and paramount before us, that the millions are distressed in a paralysing and most afflicting degree, and that their condition must be remedied, as far as human wisdom can remedy it, before the country can hope for any fair and contentful distribution of national happiness.

The evidences upon this head multiply from all quarters—and, among the rest, from the bench of justice, and the carefully qualified admissions of the ever-cautious law. We are just going to quote a sentence from the charge of the unwilling Lord Abinger—a charge, however, which in its general terms we hold to be as reprehensible as that of Lord Chief Justice Tindal, which preceded it, appeared admirable in all respects. We cannot help thinking that Lord Abinger's charge is essentially political, that it is a Tory charge in fact—when it ought only to be Conservative of opinion—that it propounds views when it should only have touched generalities, that it implies an animus when it should have been most scrupulously impartial and pure.

We do not mean that it tends to prejudice or harm the case of the prisoners, but that it is clearly a speech of doctrine, and occasionally very bad doctrine too, a political essay that might have excited applause from the House of Lords, but, as having emanated from the bench of justice, will meet with as little favour from the good sense of the community, as did the equivocal taste which conferred upon the unscrupulous pander to the late Marquis of Hertford the dignity and character of "an excellent man." But to our purpose of quoting the truths which we have been thus justified in implying his lordship to have been "unwilling" to admit. *Ecce signum*—"You are aware, gentlemen, that occasional reverses in the tide of prosperity in a manufacturing and commercial nation must occur, and that when they occur they must produce, to a greater or less extent, much distress and privation among the labouring classes. I presume that the state of the country for some months, if not for some years, back may be traced to some of these checks in the tide of commercial and manufacturing prosperity. Much has been said of the privations to which the working classes have been reduced, and I make no doubt they are considerable, for it cannot be denied that many of the usual channels of trade have been interrupted, and that there was existing a general feeling of despondency among commercial men as to the advantage of engaging in commercial enterprises, the result of which was attended with great uncertainty."

Now, here is in itself an acknowledgment of misfortune within misfortune—of calamity rushing from its own source—of the bubble of distress spreading and widening over the waters of society, until it has blended with, and become a part of, the entire stream. And in another sentence his lordship says, "the disaffection of the lower classes does not seem to have originated in any voluntary feeling;" implying, in other words, that, if their misery and privation had not been excessive, no existing class of agitators would have possessed the power, at once mischievous and melancholy, of leading them so fatally astray. This neither justifies nor much palliates the disturbances; but it does prove a condition of affliction requiring legislation energetic, immediate, and humane.

This condition is most completely affirmed by the startling revenue return of the quarter, which is as the very ghost of the country's poverty spreading its arms before its affrighted face.

Nor can we help thinking with a contemporary, that the state of the Poor-laws is among the proximate causes of the distress which is thus admitted and proved. The *Standard* puts forward a position well worth examining upon this point:—"The excise revenue," it remarks, "and every other branch of revenue which depends upon general consumption, has been steadily diminishing since the new Poor-law Bill came into operation. This surely cannot be the effect of accident; this surely must demonstrate to all men not utterly stupified by the nonsense of the Malthusian economists, that there is something financially wrong in the change—something that affects injuriously classes which once imagined themselves secure from the reflection of blows administered to mere labourers—classes that lately would feel indignant at the hypothesis of any supposed identity between their interests and the interests of the poor. We have again and again endeavoured to show how it is that the new Poor-law affects all classes except the class of monied capitalists, and to prove that the interests of all classes—with the exception stated—are indeed identical. Whether we have succeeded in our proof it is not for us to say; but they who dispute our proposition are surely bound to show how, if that proposition be false, we see the extraordinary phenomenon, that since the new Poor-law came into operation the condition of all classes has steadily retrograded, as proved by infallible financial tests."

Now, whether this be the case or not, the subject is worth inquiry—all subjects, indeed, are worth inquiry—Corn-laws, free trade, any, every thing, the discussion of which will either point to the reasons or the remedies of the distress that is spread abroad.

The fact disclosed by the revenue returns that the people, as a multitude, are fearfully retrograding in their means of procuring the necessities of human life is a humane question; and its consequence,—that the national treasury is proportionably diminishing in its natural resources,—a financial question which no country can afford to tamper with, and no Government can dare to neglect. The call of all classes should be for prompt, vigorous, and Christian legislation upon this all-absorbing interest, the personal (and, as in some measure bearing upon it, we may add, the religious and educational) condition of the people.



MARKET-PLACE, HANLEY, STAFFORDSHIRE.

We last week presented our readers with a view of the Parsonage House, Hanley, the residence of Dr. Vale, which was burned to the ground, during the late unhappy riots in the Staffordshire Potteries, and for which a number of misguided wretches (as will be seen by a report of the trials, to be found in another part of our paper) are now undergoing the various penalties which the law awards to this aggra-

vated and alarming species of crime. Above all other parts of the disturbed districts, the misguided mob of Staffordshire have acquired a "bad eminence" for being foremost in the work of misrule, and establishing a reign of terror, by the perpetration of atrocities to which the people of this country are happily not familiar. These circumstances invest the scenes of these disorders and outbreaks



with more than usual interest, and it is therefore that we have been induced to lay before our readers the above sketch of the town of Hanley. It will be remembered that at this place the mob first commenced those daring violations of the law which threatened for awhile to inspire the most frightful terrors in the minds of the orderly and well-disposed. The following description of the outrage, during the progress of the mob, may not be uninteresting:—

About ten o'clock the cry was raised, "To the lock-up!" "Release the prisoners!" and in about five minutes they had effected their work, having released some half-dozen prisoners, not one of whom was confined on any charge arising out of the turn-out, or connected with recent disturbances of the peace. Benton, one of the Hanley police, who was at the lock-up at the time of the attack, was roughly handled, and with some difficulty made his escape. After their successful attack on the police station, the mob became more emboldened, and forthwith commenced an attack on the police-office itself, smashed the windows, and completely ransacked the place—tearing up many of the papers and books, with which they strewed the streets; and one fellow was heard boasting to exclaim, "We shall have no more police-rates!" Having completed their work of destruction in the police-office, the mob possessed themselves of all the special constables' staffs, which were hung round the walls, and, twirling them in the air, with yells and cheers, marched off, leaving at least 1000 wondering and alarmed spectators looking with dismay on the wreck.

Hanley is a large and modern market-town in the parish and borough of Stoke, about two miles from Newcastle. The police of Hanley, like that of Stoke, is under the control of commissioners, and a chief bailiff is annually elected from amongst the most respectable inhabitants. The church is a commodious brick structure, with a square tower one hundred feet in height, containing a fine set of bells. There are various other places of worship belonging to dissenters of all denominations. There are two markets in the week (on Wednesday and Saturday), and four fairs in the year. We trust it may be long ere Hanley is again disgraced by such scenes as those to which we have already alluded. [We shall give an engraving in our next of the burning of Albion House, Shelton, the residence of William Parkes, Esquire, Magistrate.]



FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

CHINA.—The *Times* of Wednesday contains the following significant paragraph with regard to the Celestial Empire:—"On dit, that overtures have been made by an influential party in China to the British authorities in that country, the objects of which are to depose the Emperor, to establish another form of government, and to enter, should the revolution succeed, into terms of amity with Great Britain, both political and commercial."

FRANCE.—The *Journal des Debats* informs us that the Algerine war may last three years more, which is not surprising, Jugurtha and others having resisted the Romans much longer, and that, consequently, the 75,000 men demanded by General Bugeaud must be granted him.

The differences between England and America being settled, the American Ambassador to France, General Cass, has signified to his Government his wish to return to the United States, and will leave Paris as soon as he shall have received his letters of recall.

The Egyptian steamer, the Nile, containing the presents from Mehemet Ali to his Majesty Louis Philippe, arrived at Marseilles on the 4th instant. These presents consist of eight beautiful Arabian horses, and several magnificent shawls. His Excellency Artin Bey, the Viceroy's Secretary, who is charged to present them, arrived in the steamer.

By the Paris papers of Sunday it appears that M. Guizot has undertaken to avoid the difficulties of the right of search treaty, by preparing altogether a new treaty, in which France engages to exert herself energetically to repress the slave trade. If so, she must change her commanders, crews, ships, and orders on the coast of Africa. This M. Guizot is prepared to do. But, as General Cass has been consulted in the concoction of the new treaty, it is feared that it is not likely to be altogether to English taste.

The passive resistance of the vineyard owners in the south of France, and the quarrel between them and the revenue officers, occasion some disquietude. M. Duchatel is said to have gone expressly to Bordeaux to see into this business. The American tariff has much increased the depression of the vine-owners. Accounts from Lyons and Marseilles are equally gloomy, especially from the former, where the American tariff strikes severely at the manufacture and export of silks.

The new penal code and code of criminal procedure, which, by order of the Pope, have been drawn up by a committee composed of the most eminent legists in Italy, presided over by Cardinal Bernetti, have just been published. These two codes, entitled *Regolamento Organico di Procedura Criminale*, and *Regolamento Organico sui delitti sue pene*, are a real work of improvement, and bear the mark of an enlightened philanthropy. By them all the privileges and exemptions hitherto enjoyed by the higher classes are abolished. They establish the perfect equality of all citizens before the law, that no person can be withdrawn from his natural judges. They maintain no exceptional tribunals, except the ecclesiastical ones, and those only for persons in orders, and for crimes and misdemeanours committed in the exercise of their functions. The punishment of death is preserved, but restricted to a very small number of crimes. All other punishments evidently have for object the amendment of the individuals on whom they are inflicted. As to foreigners, the enactments which relate to them are exceedingly liberal. After a delay of two months together in any part of the Pontifical States, they are no longer to be amenable in criminal matters to the police authorities, but to the ordinary tribunals, and in all cases in which they shall be found guilty of misdemeanours, or slight offences with extenuating circumstances, they are to be condemned to the smallest amount of punishment.—*Galignani*.

Queen Christina of Spain on Monday arrived from Malmaison at her house in the Rue de Courcelles, for the purpose of receiving the distinguished Spaniards who were desirous of paying their respects on the occasion of the anniversary of the birth-day of her daughter, Isabella II.

The Belgian journals announce the departure of the King and Queen of the Belgians on Sunday-morning for Paris. Their Majesties were to arrive on Monday evening at St. Cloud.

The *Quotidienne* having stated that when the royal family were leaving Eu, the officer who commanded the escort fell from his horse, and was subsequently run over by two of the royal carriages, and so much injured that he died on the following day; the *Messenger* asserts that the officer alluded to, after having fallen from his

horse, immediately remounted, not having received the slightest injury, and resumed his place at the head of his detachment.

PORTUGAL.—LISBON, Oct. 3.—Notwithstanding the promptitude with which the Bank of Lisbon has again come forward to assist the distressing urgencies of the Government, and the financial arrangement which has just been entered into with some of the first houses of Oporto, the greatest discontent and panic prevails amongst all classes of the public employees, and those immediately interested in the transactions of the money market. Two hundred and twenty-six contos have been already paid for British claims; the holders of these papers are, therefore, unwilling to advance a farthing more till some arrangement in the shape of reimbursement takes place on the part of Government.

On Friday last Count Stroganoff, Chargé d'Affaires of the Emperor of Russia, was presented in all customary form, by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, to their Majesties.

The convention for the settlement of all claims betwixt Brazil and Portugal is about to be immediately brought to a termination.

In the *United Service Gazette* we read with no small degree of astonishment, "that her Majesty's schooner Lynx, Commander Burslem, had left the river to assist at the wreck of a vessel bound to Falmouth with a cargo of cotton goods!"

GERMANY.—BERLIN, Sept. 28.—The Rev. Messrs. Tydow and Von Gerlach, who have been to England to make themselves acquainted with the nature and ordinances of the English Episcopal Church, are said to be convinced that the German Protestant Church cannot be united with it.—*Hamburg Papers*, Oct. 7. Oct. 3.—Their Majesties the King and Queen have returned from Neufchatel, and Princess Albert and her children from Kamonz. Oct. 6.—The marriage of her Royal Highness Princess Mary, daughter of his Royal Highness Prince William of Prussia, to his Royal Highness the Crown Prince of Bavaria, was solemnized yesterday in the Royal Palace. The marriage took place by proxy, his Royal Highness the Prince of Prussia representing the august bridegroom.

LUBECK, Oct. 4.—The British war-steamer Rhadamanthus arrived yesterday evening at Travemunde, and put to sea again this morning; it is to convey to Cronstadt Lord Stuart de Rothesay, British Ambassador at the Russian Court, and his lady.

LIMBURG, Sept. 19.—The diet of Galicia was opened to-day. A much greater number of members than usual was present. We hear that his Imperial Highness the Archduke Ferdinand will go to the frontier to meet the Emperor of Russia on his journey from Wosnosensk to Warsaw.

The Austrian Government has issued an order relative to the employment of children in manufactories. No child is to work younger than nine years old, nor none then, unless they have been three years frequenting school, and receiving religious instruction. From nine to twelve years, children must not work above ten hours. From twelve to sixteen, children must not work above twelve hours, with one hour's interval. No boy or girl under sixteen to work at night.

FRANKFORT.—The accounts from Leipzig respecting the commencement of the Michaelmas fair are on the whole favourable. Very large wholesale purchases have been made. The *Leipzig Gazette* contains a letter from Berlin, which says—"It is reported here that the King has rejected a bill relative to the press which was presented to him, observing that it was his firm intention to give the people a measure really founded on the liberty of the press. We are the more tempted to believe this statement, as the King has more than once declared that the liberty of the press, far from being injurious to the existence of a true monarchy, constitutes one of the essential conditions of its existence."

The *Frankfort Journal* states, under date Zurich, the 3rd inst., that a collision had taken place in the Val de Travers the day on which the King of Prussia had visited that district, in consequence of the *exaltés* having pulled down the triumphal arches erected on the passage of his Majesty. In reference to this incident, the correspondent of the *Times* observes—"Although certain of the ultra-Radicals of Switzerland committed, as detailed in the above paragraph, an outrage which would indicate their disapprobation of a trifling act of courtesy paid in the Val de Travers to the King of Prussia on his late visit, his Majesty seems not to have been deterred from pursuing the liberal course upon which he had entered. The Suffragan Bishop of Treves having refused to pledge himself by oath, on the eve of his consecration, not to correspond directly with the Court of Rome, and to send to Rome, as was the case under the preceding reign, all the correspondence, bulls, and briefs, the King of Prussia, who was then at Cologne, ordered that clause to be expunged from the oath."

MUNICH, Oct. 2.—THE INDIAN MAILS.—The negotiations of England with the Austrian and other German Governments, for the transit of the overland Indian mails by way of Trieste, &c., are, we are assured, nearly concluded, and an English courier, with the mail, has either already taken, or will very shortly take, this route. *Leipzig Gazette*.

A letter from Copenhagen states that a peasant of Boeslund, in the Island of Zealand, whilst ploughing, discovered two gold urns filled with ashes, chased with foliage and fruits, and bearing on the top of the cover a figure of Odin, the Jupiter of the Scandinavians. This figure is represented standing, bearing on one shoulder the two crows Hunin (Thought) and Munin (Memory), and, at its feet, two wolves, symbols of his power. Those urns are exactly alike, in good preservation, and admirably wrought. The gold is exceedingly thin except at the edges; they are about six inches in diameter, and nine inches in height comprising the cover, but not the figure, and their weight is a little more than 2lbs. The peasant has delivered them to the Government, which paid him the value of the gold, and ordered them to be deposited in the museum of Copenhagen. They are supposed to belong to the fifth century.

Some serious differences appear to have broken out between the Grand Duchy of Baden and the Canton of Argau, in Switzerland. It is even apprehended that all communication across the frontier may be broken off.

RUSSIA.—ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 27.—As soon as his Imperial Highness was informed, while on his journey, of the disaster at Kasan, he immediately resolved to give 50,000 silver rubles from his privy purse towards the relief of the sufferers. The other members of the imperial family have given 15,000 silver rubles. We hear that the department of finance is authorised to allot 100,000 silver rubles to the same purpose. Large contributions are making here for this benevolent purpose, and will doubtless take place throughout the empire. The Emperor immediately resolved to change the plan of his tour, and visit the unfortunate city, which he did not at first intend.

The *Morning Post*, in speaking of the speech of Mr. Featherstonehaugh, one of the commissioners appointed by the late Government to survey the disputed boundary on the sides of Maine and New Brunswick, delivered last week at the Cornwall Polytechnic Association, says:—"Mr. Featherstonehaugh maintains, that though Great Britain has insisted upon less than her right, she never claimed more than she was entitled to under the treaty of 1763. This will be made matter of charge against Lord Ashburton by those who think that a nation ought to be always extreme in asserting her right, though the thing claimed should be worthless or even burdensome. For our part we were gratified to know that Great Britain never made an unjust claim, and our gratification is not in the slightest degree diminished by knowing, also, that she has not

burthened herself with a useless and dangerous addition to her already too little compact North American possessions."

AMERICA.—An American paper says, that copies of the British treaty and correspondence, published first in a certain paper, were stolen from the files of the United States Senate, with the connivance of a United States senator, sworn to secrecy until the injunction was removed. It was then sent to New York and published, for the purpose of depreciating the President and Mr. Webster. We learn further that the whole transaction will soon be brought to light.

AMERICAN NEWS.—ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT WESTERN.—CHANGE OF MINISTRY IN CANADA.—By the Great Western, Lieutenant Hosken, R.N., which vessel arrived at Kingroad, Bristol, on Wednesday night, at half-past eleven o'clock, we have received New York papers to the 29th ult., being 14 days later than previous advices. The Great Western brought 37 passengers, amongst whom was Lord Morpeth, who, we are happy to state, returns to his own country in good health and spirits. The news from the United States is of a very inanimate character. The newspapers are chiefly occupied in discussing the prospects of the contending parties for the next Presidential election. Mr. Clay is to be the Whig candidate, and Mr. Tyler will have the support of the democratic party. The Americans appear perfectly satisfied with the Ashburton treaty.

If the intelligence from the United States, however, be unimportant, not so the news from Canada, by which we learn that the Governor-General, finding it difficult or impossible to carry on affairs with his late advisers, had resolved to try a change, and introduce into the Council, and into public offices, some of the leaders of the French Canadians and the British Reformers. At his urgent request, therefore, Mr. Lafontaine and Mr. Baldwin, with several of their political friends, had joined the Council. The reasons for this proceeding were expressed in a letter, addressed by Sir Charles Bagot to Mr. Lafontaine, who accepts the office of Attorney-General of Lower Canada, in the place of Mr. Ogden. Mr. Draper, the Attorney-General of Upper Canada, has given in his resignation. This appointment, with a seat in the Council, was to be offered to Mr. Baldwin. These changes have given great offence to the Tory party, who are quite furious. Some of them even go so far as to threaten another outbreak, in consequence of yielding to the French party and ultra-Radicals.

Mr. Girouard, who is proposed by Governor Bagot for a seat in the Council, was one of the active movers in the events of 1837-8, and a reward of £500 was offered and paid for his apprehension.

The following, from the *Rochester Democrat*, shows that the dissatisfaction with the late appointments by the Governor, has extended to the Parliament of Canada:—"There is trouble in the Canadian Parliament. The Governor-General, in trying to administer the government upon 'conciliation principles,' is likely to find himself entirely unsupported. By calling into his cabinet men of liberal principles, he has offended the Tories and a portion of the so-called Reformers, who together command a majority in Parliament. Mr. Draper, one of the highest officers of Government, has resigned; and it is expected that there will be a general break-up of the cabinet. It is also rumoured that Parliament will be dissolved. If so, there will be another general election, which will be attended with unusual excitement."

NEW ORLEANS.—A duel was fought near the Sugar Refinery, between our postmaster and a gentleman connected with the St. Louis cathedral. The weapons used were small swords. Both parties received flesh wounds. The difficulty grew out of the late controversy between the bishop and members. Two more duels are on the tapis, and these "affairs of honour" will not cease until a frost comes, which always destroys affairs of this kind, as well as the yellow fever.

VERA CRUZ, Aug. 18, 1842.—Letters from the capital, by yesterday's mail, are without anything of interest, except that the murderers of Mr. Egerton and his wife have been, it is thought, discovered, and are now in prison, undergoing their examination. If the persons arrested are really the murderers, the perpetrators of this horrid deed are natives, not foreigners, as was generally supposed at first.

A prolific vein of gold, extending nearly twenty miles, has been discovered near the Bay of Francisco, in Upper California.

The Mexican manufacturers are clamouring loudly for protection duties on coarse cotton and woollen cloths.

The new Mexican tariff goes into operation on the 1st of November. The duties are reduced about one-half.



THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

WINDSOR, Sunday.—This morning her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the whole suite, attended divine service in St. George's Chapel. The Rev. C. W. Knyvett read the first part of the service, the Hon. and Rev. R. B. Stopford and the Rev. W. Canning officiated at the altar.

MONDAY.—Her Majesty walked out in the royal pleasure grounds, attended by the Countess of Mount Edgcombe and the Hon. Miss Hamilton. His Royal Highness Prince Albert left the Castle at half-past nine o'clock in the morning, in a carriage and four, attended by Lord Rivers, General Bowater, Captain Duncombe, and the Hon. C. A. Murray. The royal party drove to Swinley, where they had some excellent sport, shooting in the royal preserves. In the afternoon his Royal Highness drove her Majesty out in the park in a pony phaeton, followed by a carriage and four, in which were the Countess of Mount Edgcombe and the Hon. Misses Stanley and Hamilton. Colonel Arbuthnot and General Sir Edward Bowater attended on horseback. Her Majesty and the Prince called on her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent at Frogmore on their return to the castle.

TUESDAY.—Her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert rode out in the royal pleasure grounds in a pony phaeton, her Majesty driving. In the afternoon her Majesty, accompanied by the Princess Royal, and attended by Lady Lyttelton, rode out in a pony carriage and four, followed by the Countess of Dunmore and the Hon. Misses Stanley and Hamilton, in another pony carriage. His Royal Highness Prince Albert, attended by Lord Byron, Colonel Arbuthnot, and Sir E. Bowater, rode on horseback. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, attended by Lady C. Dundas, took walking exercise in the morning, and in the afternoon rode out in a carriage and four. His Royal Highness Prince Albert did Mr. F. Newenham the honour of sitting to him for a full-length portrait for the Junior United Service Club.

WEDNESDAY.—Her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert rode out in the Little Park, in a pony phaeton, her Majesty driving. In the afternoon her Majesty, attended by the Countess of Dunmore, rode out in a pony carriage and four, attended by her usual suite.

The Duke of Wellington, on his return to town from attending the funeral of the Marquis Wellesley, did not stay beyond half an hour at Apsley-house, but departed at a quarter-past two for Walmer Castle.

The Archbishop of York and Earl Fitzwilliam have respectively given the munificent donation of £1000 to the fund now being raised for the restoration of those parts of York Minster recently destroyed and impaired by fire.

We regret to learn that her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent has for some days been slightly indisposed at Frogmore. Her Majesty and Prince Albert have visited her Royal Highness daily, besides making frequent inquiries.

His Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar, nephew of her



Majesty the Queen Dowager, left Dover on Friday week for Holland. His Serene Highness has obtained leave of absence from the Horse Guards, to be present at the nuptials of his Royal Highness the Hereditary Duke of Saxe-Weimar and the Princess Sophia of the Netherlands, daughter of the King of Holland.

**DRAYTON MANOR.**—His Imperial Highness the Archduke Frederick of Austria, attended by Captain Fitzroy, in waiting on his Imperial Highness and suite after a visit of several days to Sir Robert and Lady Peel, has taken his departure for Chatsworth, to honour the Duke of Devonshire with a visit previous to his Imperial Highness and suite going to Wynyard Park. His Excellency Prince Castelchicola, the Neapolitan Minister, has been passing some days with the distinguished circle staying with Sir Robert and Lady Peel.

The French Ambassador, we are sorry to state, has been suffering severely from a cold for many days; he is still confined to his bed.

**THE NEW ROYAL GARDENS AT FROGMORE.**—The workmen, under the direction of Mr. Phipps, the architect, have fitted up in the head-gardener's house, which is a very pleasing erection in the Elizabethan style, a small suite of rooms for her Majesty's use whenever her Majesty may feel disposed to visit the gardens. The south front will be an entire range of vinery, greenhouses, &c., terminating with two conservatories. Her Majesty and Prince Albert, unattended, visited the gardens last week, and inspected the works now proceeding there.

**PRESENT TO MR. FOX MAULE BY PRINCE ALBERT.**—A beautiful silver powder flask, enclosed in a handsome morocco case, was presented by Prince Albert to Mr. Maule, upon his Royal Highness leaving Taymouth Castle. Upon one side of the flask is the letter A, with an imperial crown (and accompanying motto), very finely executed and on the other side has been engraved the following inscription:—"The gift of H. R. H. Prince Albert, to the Right Honourable Fox Maule, M.P., Taymouth, September 10, 1842."

Her Majesty, on the morning of her departure from Drummond Castle, presented Lady Willoughby d'Eresby with a bracelet richly set with diamonds, of most exquisite workmanship—its design, the emblem of eternity.

Count Colorado, who is confidently spoken of in diplomatic circles as the successor of Prince Esterhazy in the Austrian embassy, is a Hungarian nobleman of great wealth, and nearly related to Prince De Colorado Mansfeldt, grand marshal of the imperial court.

**DWARKANATH TAGORE.**—On Tuesday Dwarkanath Tagore had an audience of Lord Fitzgerald, President of the Board of Control, at which the noble lord delivered to Dwarkanath, by command of her Majesty the Queen, a gold medal, as a special mark of her Majesty's royal favour, and her high appreciation of the public and private worth of the distinguished Baboo. The noble president accompanied the presentation by a complimentary address, distinguished by the kindest feeling, and the most enlightened regard for the interests of the great empire with whose prosperity Dwarkanath Tagore is identified.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge, with his Royal Highness Prince George, and their Royal Highnesses Princesses Augusta and Mary, and their Serene Highnesses the Hereditary Prince and Princess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, &c., visited the Colosseum on Wednesday, and spent an hour in viewing the panorama of London, the conservatories, Swiss cottage, and the artificial ice. The royal party all expressed their great astonishment at the resemblance of the artificial to the natural ice, and its complete applicability to skating.

**THE ARCHDUKE FREDERICK OF AUSTRIA.**—Accounts were received at Mivart's hotel on Wednesday morning from the Archduke, by which we understand his Imperial Highness is convalescent. His Imperial Highness is on a visit to the Marquis and Marchioness of Londonderry at Wynyard Park, near Stockton-on-Tees.

Mr. Henry Lytton Bulwer, premier secretary to his Excellency Lord Cowley, at Paris, left Mivart's hotel on Tuesday last, on his return to the French capital.

## THE THEATRES.

### COVENT GARDEN.

This house has produced not less than three novelties since our last. One an opera (revived), another a new farce, and the third a new Irishman. The opera was Gretry's *Richard Cœur de Lion*, originally produced in Paris about the year 1785. It was looked upon as far above the common average, and had a fame so great that two versions of it were in a short time produced in London at two different theatres. The version revived on Monday at Covent Garden was by General Burgoyne. In addition to Gretry's music were supplied fresh orchestral accompaniments by M. Adolphe Adam, with which the opera has been recently played in Paris. The plot is founded on the escape from imprisonment of the lion-hearted *Richard*, through the instrumentality of *Blondel*. The music is charming. The airs are simple, melodious, and expressive; and the choruses and concerted pieces masterly and effective. The little air, "O, would the night my blushes hide," sung by Miss Rainforth, in the character of the country girl, *Laurette*, is a perfect gem; and equally beautiful is the duet "The god of love a bandeau bears,"—sung by Miss Rainforth and Harrison (who personated *Blondel*), and vehemently encouraged. *Blondel*'s famous air, "O, Richard, O, my king," is the greatest musical feature of the opera; it is a magnificent song, requiring, however, more dramatic power than Mr. Harrison threw into it. This song has acquired an additional celebrity from its being associated with one of the most remarkable scenes of the French revolution, when, at the memorable banquet of the *gardes du corps*, the loyalty of the assembly was roused to a burst of enthusiasm by the band performing "O, Richard, O, mon Roi!" The air sung by *Blondel* under the walls of the castle, and responded to by the royal prisoner within, is a sweet melody, and makes a very effective duet. The whole of the music was listened to with much pleasure, and greatly applauded.

Miss Rainforth sang charmingly. Mr. Travers, who was the *Richard*, had almost nothing to do as an actor; he sang with a sweet but rather feeble voice. Miss Poole was exceedingly clever in the little part of *Antonio*. The orchestral accompaniments were excellent and nicely executed. The scenery and decorations were beautiful in the extreme.

The new farce is called *Cousin Lambkin*, and its merits rest chiefly upon the *contretemps* consequent upon a set of people assuming each other's names. It was well played by Bartley, W. Lacy, Harley, W. H. Payne, and Mrs. Humby. To the new Irishman we must devote a few words, though he appears to have excited very little attention amongst our contemporaries as yet. This gentleman's name is Hodson, a son of the ci-devant music-seller of that name. He appears to be a very young man; and, from what we saw we have no doubt he will in time become a very fair representative of low Irish characters. His brogue is good, though he occasionally forgets it, and falls into that lamentable mistake so invariably committed by cockney Irishmen, of pronouncing street *strate*, priest *praste*, and so on. Now, an Irishman of the lowest class calls a street a street, and a priest a priest, all the world over. Mr. Hodson sang two songs neatly, as far as voice was concerned, but they were rather overdone in point of music and accompaniment. During the week the *Jealous Wife* has been revived, and the *Hunchback* has been played, with Mr. and Miss Vandenhoff sustaining the characters of *Master Walter* and *Julia*. Their performance was highly respectable, but Miss Vandenhoff's voice, when strained to a certain pitch, jars most painfully on the ear. This is a defect which, if she cannot cure, she ought to endeavour to qualify. The opera of *Semiramide* continues to draw crowded houses, and its accessories form the theme of general admiration.

### THE OLYMPIC.

This house is doing a better business than it has done since the management of Madame Vestris. It is crowded every night. On Monday a new piece, called *Jack Noakes and Tom Styles*, was brought out, but was not so successful as the previous productions of its author, Mr. E. L. Blanchard, father of the *Artful Dodge*, &c. The plot is in this wise:—Mr. Twigg, a retired grocer, has a stage-struck sister, *Deborah Dravlington*, and a daughter, *Ellen*, whose name, to satisfy her aunt, is changed from *Twiggs to Tree*. Mrs. *Dravlington*, in her affection for the stage, makes it a condition of her niece's inheriting her fortune that she shall marry an actor. She has, however, already provided herself with a lover, one *Valentine Volatile*, who determines to secure the old lady's consent to his union with her niece by a stratagem. He, therefore, procures two travelling showmen, who have just completed their engagements at Camberwell Fair, named *Jack Noakes* and *Tom Styles*, to personate Macready and Sir E. L. Bulwer, whom Mrs. *Dravlington* has expressed a great desire to see; and through their means, in their assumed characters, the required consent is procured.

## THE ADELPHI.

For the purpose of giving greater variety to their entertainments during the necessary preparations for an announced forthcoming novelty, the proprietors of this theatre have been induced to borrow from a larger rival a drama and a ballet, which are now produced here. The first, called the *Hazard of the Die*, is what the bills describe it to be—"a drama of deep domestic interest. Its two principal parts, *David Duvigne* and *Kalmer*, were powerfully sustained by Lyon and O. Smith. The ballet of the *Daughter of the Danube*, which of old was an established favourite at Drury, where the *Imp*, or rather its representative, *Wieland*, helped much to make it so, re-introduced him to this theatre, the present being his first appearance this season. He was received with great favour, which his subsequent performance tended very greatly to increase, until, at the end, he was called for, and gave out the piece for repetition during the remainder of the week. Besides *Wieland*, this ballet served as an introduction, for the first time to those boards, of Madame Proche Giubilei, in the part of *Fleur des Champs*, which she supported with her usual graceful agility. Her reception was a warm one, and her performance elicited frequent applause. The house was well attended.

## THE SURREY.

The management has judiciously revived, with appropriate dresses and scenery, the interesting nautical drama of *Black-Eyed Susan*, in which T. P. Cooke has played from time to time over a thousand nights. The characters are well supported by T. P. Cooke, Mr. and Mrs. Honner, Walton, Smith, &c.

## PRINCESS'S THEATRE.

This theatre, in Oxford-street, will shortly be opened, under the management of Mr. Maddox, who is in Paris engaging a *corps de ballet*. He has engaged Templeton, beyond comparison the best British tenor. We are not as yet aware who the others may be that are to compose the *corps dramatique* and *operatique* here, but we have no doubt they will be of good quality.



## SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

### NEWMARKET SECOND OCTOBER MEETING—MONDAY.

A match for 100 sovs, h ft; 8st 7lb each; T.Y.C.  
Lord Albemarle's Tilcho (Robinson) .. .. . 0  
Mr. Goodman's Bother'em (Rogers) .. .. . 0  
Even betting. A dead heat.

Handicap Sweepstakes of 20 sovs each, for three-yr-olds, &c. T.Y.C.  
(11 subs.)

Lord Stradbroke's Jeremy Diddler, 3 yrs, 7st 12lb (Wakefield) .. .. . 2  
Mr. Boyce's c by Hymen, dam by Perchance, 3 yrs, 7st .. .. . 2  
The Tragedy colt made the best running he could, followed by Pelerine, Camelion, and Rapture, the others being closely laid up; they kept so to the cords, where the Duke's colt declined, and the lead was taken by Jeremy Diddler, who went on with the running to the end, and won easy by a length; the Hymen colt rushed it at the last, and was placed second; Camelion, the Tragedy colt, and Rapture, were well up. Won by a length.

Match, £500, h ft.—Lord Eglinton's Dr. Caius, 5 yrs, 8st (Lye), beat Mr. Pettit's St. Francis, aged, 8st 7lb; 6 to 5 on St. Francis. Won easy by a length.  
Sweepstakes of 100 sovs each, h ft; First half of Ab. M. (3 subs.)  
Duke of Bedford's King of the Peak, 5 yrs, 8st 3lb (Edwards) .. .. . 1  
Mr. Thornhill's Menalippe, 5 yrs, 8st 7lb .. .. . 2  
11 to 8 on King of the Peak. Won by three parts of a length.

**TUESDAY AFTERNOON, Four o'clock.**—The Cesarewitch, decided this afternoon, although from the indifferent grade of its competitors, the worst, in the estimation of sporting men, that has been run since the race was established, has not been less attractive with the public, from which we may infer, that although racing and betting have gone hand in hand together for so many years as to be almost identical with each other, the existence of the turf is not necessarily dependent on "the ring." Whether this is a source of congratulation or not we leave others to settle; sufficient for our present purpose is it to state that the immense assemblage on the point of dispersion when this despatch was made up, proved indisputably that "the race"—as a betting one incomparably bad—had lost none of its interest with "the million." The town and neighbourhood have been in a state of bustle and excitement from an early hour, and an excellent day's sport has been made the more enjoyable by weather delightfully bright and warm.

The Cesarewitch Stakes, of 25s sovs each, 15 ft, with £300 added by the Grand Duke Cesarewitch; the second to receive £50. Cesarewitch Course, two miles and a quarter.

Mr. F. Clarke's Arcanus, 3 yrs, 5st 4lb (T. Day, jun.) .. .. . 1  
Duke of Grafton's Florence, 4 yrs, 7st 2lb .. .. . 2

Betting—7 to 2 agst Bellissima, 10 to 1 agst Arcanus, 10 to 1 agst Portrait, 10 to 1 agst Blue Bonnet, 13 to 1 agst Lord Kelburne's colt, 14 to 1 agst Rhodanthé, 14 to 1 agst The Shadow, 20 to 1 agst Ma Mie, 20 to 1 agst Roscius, 20 to 1 agst The Gleaner, 20 to 1 agst Florence, 16 to 1 agst Ralph, 25 to 1 agst Buffalo.

Won by a neck.

**WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.**—The settling for Tuesday's races took place this morning, and proved rather heavy. To give time for the Jockey Club meeting, the races commenced early. They were decided as follows:—

Sweepstakes of 10 sovs each.  
Mr. Rogers's b c by Hornsea, out of Antelope's dam, 2 yrs (Bartholomew) 1  
Mr. G. Clarke's Ameine, 2 yrs .. .. . 2

The Town Plate, of £50.  
Mr. Rogers's Prosody, 3 yrs (Bartholomew) .. .. . 1  
Mr. Dawson's The Biddy, 3 yrs .. .. . 2

**THURSDAY.**—Lord Kelburne's Give Him a Name beat Lord Eglinton's Jamie Forest.

Lord Eglinton's Pompey beat Lord Kelburne's He has a Name.

Handicap of £100, for three-yr-olds and upwards. A.F.  
Mr. Stephenson's Ma Mie, 3 yrs, 6st 11lb .. .. . (Hall) 1  
Lord Chesterfield's Rhodanthé, 5 yrs, 7st 7lb .. .. . 2  
Mr. Charlton's Lasso, 3 yrs, 6st 7lb .. .. . 3

Duke of Bedford's John o'Gaunt received forfeit from Mr. Payne's Johnny Derry.—Betting—7 to 2 agst Scott's lot; 100 to 60 agst Sir G. Heathcote's lot (taken freely); 11 to 1 agst Mr. Blakelock's A British Yeoman (taken); 20 to 1 agst Mr. Bowes's Cotherstone (taken freely); 25 to 1 agst G. Clark's Philip; 33 to 1 agst Colonel Peel's Murat (taken); 33 to 1 agst Col. Anson's Napier (taken); 33 to 1 agst Mr. Bell's Winesour (taken freely); 33 to 1 agst Lord Chesterfield's Progress colt (taken freely); 40 to 1 agst Lord Eglinton's Aristides (taken); 40 to 1 agst Lord Chesterfield's Parthian (taken); 50 to 1 agst Mr. Mostyn's Queen of Trumps colt (taken freely); 50 to 1 agst Sir G. Heathcote's Siriol (taken freely); 50 to 1 agst Sir G. Heathcote's Amorino (taken freely); 50 to 1 agst Colonel Peel's Vulture colt; 1000 to 1 agst St. Paul's Cheviot (taken); 1000 to 15 agst Mr. Bowes's Auld Lang Syne (taken freely); 1000 to 10 agst Mr. Bowes's Baldersale (taken freely); 1500 even, 600 to 500, and 500 to 400 on the field agst Scott's and Colonel Peel's lots and A British Yeoman.

A match is made for the First Spring Meeting, 1843, between the Caster and the Queen of the Gipsies, for £300, h ft, 8st each. R.M.

**OAKS.**—300 to 100 agst Lord Westminster's Maria Day (taken).  
**FRIDAY.**—Lord Eglinton's Melior beat Lord Albemarle's Nuncio, 200 h. ft. Lord Albemarle's Ralph beat Lord Eglinton's Dr. Caius, 200 h. ft. The Duke of Bedford's Oakley, beat Lord Rosslyn's Camelion, 100 h. ft.

The Prendergast Sates of 50 sovs each, h ft.  
Colonel Peel's Murat .. .. . (Nat) 1  
Colonel Anson's Napier .. .. . 2

Match, 200 h. ft.—Lord Exeter's Celia received forfeit from Mr. Thornhill's Eriago.

Handicap Sweepstakes of 20 sovs each.  
Mr. Etwall's Discord, 5 yrs, 9st 4lb .. .. . (J. Day) 1  
Mr. F. Clarke's Currycomb, 5 yrs, 7st 12lb .. .. . 2  
Lord Eglinton's Pompey beat Mr. Payne's Cecil.

Match; 100, h ft.—Lord Albemarle's Buffalo and Mr. Payne's f by Muley Moloch ran a dead heat.

Handicap Sweepstakes of 15 sovs each.  
Mr. Etwall's Palladium, 3 yrs, 8st 10lb .. .. . (J. Day) 1  
Mr. Pettit's Ends and Odds, 3 yrs, 7st 6lb .. .. . 2  
Mr. Phillimore's Solomon received forfeit from the Duke of Bedford's Magog. Lord Eglinton's Augury received forfeit from Lord Kelburne's He has a Name.

The attendance this afternoon was very full, the weather favourable as ever, and the racing, which lasted from noon until four o'clock, excellent. The Houghton week is expected to be unusually brilliant.



## LAW INTELLIGENCE.

### COURT OF BANKRUPTCY—TUESDAY. (Before Mr. Commissioner Fane.)

**ROBBERY OF FRENCH BANK NOTES.—IN RE LOUIS COQUEREL.**  
This day was fixed for the final examination of the bankrupt, who had, for about the last four years, been the proprietor of the Hotel du Commerce, Leicester-street, Leicester-square. Our readers may recollect that some months ago a French gentleman, of the name of Saclier, on his journey from Paris to London, permitted one of his fair countrywomen to mulct him of a sum of £180, but at what particular part of the journey he could not tell. On his arrival in London he obtained the assistance of the police in order to apprehend the lady, and on going to the police-office was accompanied by the bankrupt, to whom he stated that he then had French bank-notes about him to the amount of 15,000 francs (£600). On their return to the hotel from the police-office, Monsieur Coquerel warned M. Saclier as to the danger he ran of carrying so much money about him, particularly in London, where the most dextrous pickpockets abounded in every direction; but added, that if his friend and countryman would confide the money to his care, everything would be secure. This was acceded to, the bankrupt obtained the money, and in a few hours afterwards was already upon his voyage to New York. The debts already proved, this day's included, were about £1200, and the assets are the furniture, &c., of the hotel, which was for some time after the bankrupt had absconded carried on by his wife, but, in consequence of the issue of the fiat, the assignees were put into immediate possession of it. No balance-sheet was produced on the part of the bankrupt; and at three o'clock, not having surrendered to his fiat, outlawry was proclaimed against him in the usual form.

### INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT—MONDAY.

**IN RE WILLIAM NORRINGTON (SUED AS WILLIAM MORTON).**  
William Norrington was opposed by Mr. Cooke for the firm of Messrs. Bramah and Co., of Piccadilly, and other creditors. He was supported by Mr. Woodroffe. The insolvent was examined by Mr. Cooke.—The amount of debts in the schedule, incurred since 1840, was £2530. The insolvent had no property to give up. He was of no business. For a short time in 1837 and 1838 he was a collector and managing clerk at Messrs. Capel's coal wharf, with a salary of £120 a year. He was discharged for embezzlement, to the amount of £400. All the debts he owed were in his schedule. Messrs. Howell and James, and other tradesmen not in the schedule, had prosecuted him at the Old Bailey, and he conceived there was an end of their debts. He was indicted at the Old Bailey sessions by the keeper of the Carlton Hotel and other parties, and they obtained a conviction. He resided in the Penitentiary from the trial in January, 1839, till January, 1840. He took the name of Morton on quitting that prison. He had no reason for assuming that name. He was brought up at Faversham, in Kent. He had received winnings at races to a considerable amount. He began to contract debts in January, 1840. There were eight jewellers creditors in the schedule for various sums, to the amount of £584 altogether. There were four dressing-case makers to the amount together of £212 14s., and six wine-merchants to the amount of £154 10s., and for cabs and cabriolets, &c., £161. It appeared, in the course of a lengthened inquiry, that the insolvent had pledged some part of his plunder, gambled away other portions of it, and disposed of the remainder to females, and in various ways. The insolvent said if he had not been arrested he should have been married to a lady of considerable property, and would have paid all his debts. Mr. Cooke commented upon the aggravated circumstances of the case, and Mr. Woodroffe replied. Mr. Commissioner Bowen said—In this case a regular system of plunder and fraud has been pursued, and therefore it was not necessary to make any observations. The insolvent was then declared to be entitled to the benefit of the act after he should have been imprisoned for a period of two years (being the full extent allowed by the act of Parliament) within the walls of the prison, and not to be allowed the range of the rules thereof.

### TUESDAY.

**IN RE REUBEN MICHAEL.**  
Reuben Michael appeared to receive the judgment of the court. The learned commissioner declared the insolvent entitled to the benefit of the act, after he should have been imprisoned for a period of six calendar months, at the suit of Thomas Joseph Severn, for vexatiously defending an action.

### IN RE JOHN EVANS.

This insolvent, a tailor and draper, was opposed by Mr. Woodroffe. It appeared that his arrest was a friendly proceeding, and that he had vexatiously pleaded to an action. Mr. Commissioner Harris said that the insolvent had been guilty of a breach of trust with respect to the opposing creditor. He had also caused an unnecessary accumulation of law costs by defending the action; his conduct had been of a most aggravated nature. He should be entitled to the benefit of the act after he had been imprisoned for a period of six calendar months.

### WESTMINSTER SESSIONS—MONDAY.

(Before Mr. Sergeant Adams, Chairman.)  
The session paper for the present month contained the names of only 16 prisoners, 12 of whom were charged with felonies of a trifling and unimportant character. The court broke up before two o'clock, and the details of the trials were devoid of public interest. There are at present 485 prisoners confined in the Westminster Bridewell, and there have been 911 commitments since the last session, notwithstanding the light state of the calendar.

### TUESDAY.

(Before Mr. Sergeant Adams and a full Bench of Magistrates.)  
This being the day for the hearing of applications for music and dancing licences, at the opening of the court licences were granted to several establishments, amongst which were the following:—The Hanover-square Rooms, Hanover square, by Thomas Martin; the Lowther Assembly-rooms, King William-street, Strand, by John Blake; the Prince's Theatre, King-street, St. James's, by John Braham.

The report of the visiting justices of the New Bridewell, the report of the committee for accounts and general purposes, and the annual statement of the chaplain of the Bridewell of the condition of the prisoners, were read and received by the court. An application from Lieutenant Tracey, the governor of the New Bridewell, for an addition to his salary, was read to the court. The application was referred to the visiting justices.

Mr. Buckmaster, the chairman of the board of guardians of the West London Union, and proprietor of the Swan Tavern, Hungerford-market, applied under the following novel circumstances for a music and dancing licence:—Mr. Prendergast stated that the house in question had been licensed previous to last year, but at the latter period Mr. Buckmaster neglected to attend the court, and he (Mr. Prendergast) was requested by some person to move for the renewal of the licence, which he did. Mr. Buckmaster knew nothing of it until he saw by the next day's newspapers that it had been granted, and not being aware that any further proceeding was necessary, he had failed during the last year to take out the certificate. He now had to solicit the court for a licence.—Mr. McWilliam said he had been going on illegally for a whole year, he had better try another.—(Laughter.) After some discussion, Mr. Buckmaster swore to the facts above narrated, and the bench waived the informality of the application, and granted the licence.

A Liverpool paper gives the following account of the intellectual acquirements of the chartist prisoners:—"Of the hundred and twenty-four prisoners, who are to take their trials before the special commission, now sitting in this town, there are only six who are described in the calendar as being able to read and write well; whilst thirty-seven are unable either to read or write at all; and the rest of them are only able to do so very imperfectly. These poor ignorant creatures" it adds, "many of whom are mere boys in age, are just the persons to be led astray by designing agitators."

The new royal summer-house or garden pavilion, now in process of erection in the gardens of Buckingham Palace, is rapidly approaching to completion, and the works for the new Chapel Royal, on the site of the conservatory, at the south wing, will shortly be recommenced, as it is to be completed and consecrated by next Easter.

Anti-Corn-Law meetings during the past week have been held at Hounslow, Wapping, and Marylebone.

A meeting of the proprietors of the Clarence Railway was held, on Wednesday, at the George and Vulture Tavern, Cornhill. The state of the finances was considered with closed doors.

Glandier, the sad theatre of the Laffarge tragedy, has been sold before the civil tribunal of Tull to M. Bonnel Laborie, a notary at Vigeois, for 81,000f.



## THE INDIAN MAIL.

INDIA.—BRITISH CAPTIVES IN AFGHANISTAN.—We have been favoured with many extracts from letters received from the captives in Cabul. All the letters we have yet seen breathe one feeling of gratitude towards Akhbar Khan for his treatment of the prisoners, and it is but fair that he should have the full benefit of so honourable a proceeding. One of the communications contains the following passage:—"The Sirdar's treatment of us has been, from first to last, most kind; no European power could have treated prisoners of war better. There is a feeling abroad that we have been ill treated; but it is very erroneous, and Akhbar has enough to answer for without this being added to his sins." We are very willing, as we have always been, to allow the full credit for the actual good treatment of the prisoners, and have never doubted the fact, but not so the motive. The prisoners are allowed to walk in a spacious garden, and bathe in the river or canal, though attended by a guard, and the following is the daily bill of fare:—10 ladies, 19 children, 15 officers, and 2 soldiers—2 sheep, 72 seers atta (this is all for servants), 6 seers ghee, 3 seers oil, 6 seers rice, 6 seers milk, firewood, and last, not least, tea and sugar if required. The conduct of all the ladies is spoken of as beyond praise, and such as to make every Englishman prouder still of his countrywomen. Lady Sale and Mrs. Sturt continue to afford examples of magnanimity and patient suffering to those of weaker mould. Since writing the above we have learned that all the prisoners are assembled in the Balla Hissar, and that on the 12th inst. the military

camp by Captain Troup. Although of so old a date as to afford little news, we cannot refuse doing the chiefs the justice they deserve by giving the following extract. The letter is dated "Mountains, near Tezeen, May 20, 1842.—We are all excessively kindly treated by the chiefs, and are in a fine climate, where, in the evening, I am glad to put on a fur cloak. Troup left us at the commencement of this month for Cabul, where he now is with Mahomed Akhbar Khan. I believe all the folks at Cabul are at loggerheads, and, had our army come up a month ago, they would have done so without a shot being fired. The city is almost destroyed."

A correspondent of the *Englishman*, writing from Jellalabad, on the 29th July, says:—"The Affghan certainly has a respect for female character, for no account has ever reached us of any having been ill-used." We hope that this lesson will not be thrown away. The Affghans, monsters though they are said to be, appear to have one redeeming virtue—they do not visit the offences of their enemies upon the helpless women who fall into their hands—they do not carry out their schemes of retribution by ravishing the wives and daughters of their enemies. We deeply grieve to think that, in this important respect, our army—an army which ought to command the respect of the world as much for its humanity as for its valour—should require to be taught a lesson of forbearance by its barbarian foes. We hope that we shall hear no more of such excesses as those perpetrated at Ali Baghan; for that which is in itself disgraceful becomes doubly so when contrasted with the different conduct of those who, though less is expected from them, have set an example which we shall do well to imitate. We trust that General Pollock will make a severe example of some of the men who have disgraced their colours and their country by their excesses at Ali Baghan. Wellington would have done so; and in the present case it is most imperative upon those in command, not only with reference to our national character, but to the policy of such an act, to testify in the strongest possible manner their abhorrence of the excesses which have stained the lustre of our arms. Let it not be said that crimes which the Affghan shrinks from find acceptance amongst us.

LORD ELLENBOROUGH AND THE WITHDRAWAL OF THE BRITISH FORCE FROM AFGHANISTAN.—In reference to the painful rumours, so freely circulated for some time past, with regard to the above subject, our daily contemporary, the *Morning Post*, has the following:—"A correspondent at Calcutta, who has access to the best sources of political information, has favoured us with a communication which enables us to assert, in the most unqualified terms, that the Governor-General of India never gave an order either to General Pollock, or to any other officer, for the evacuation of Afghanistan by the British troops; and to assert, moreover, that Lord Ellenborough, from the moment of his arrival in India to the date of our correspondent's letter, never used any language privately or officially—no single word by tongue or pen—importing that his lordship contemplated the withdrawal of the British force from Afghanistan, until every thing had been done that the honour of Great Britain and the maintenance of her character, authority, and pre-eminence in India could be supposed to require.

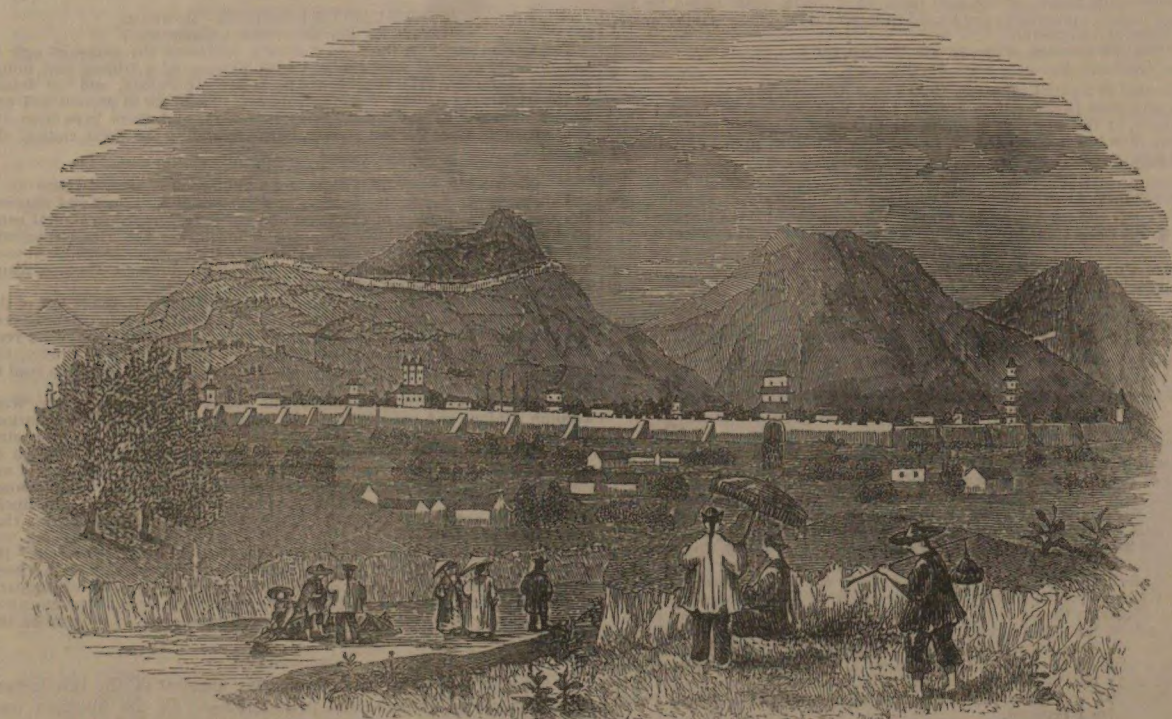
"We learn from the correspondent above referred to, upon whose information we implicitly rely, that whatever military movements may recently have taken place at Candahar and Jellalabad, and whatever may be their object, those movements are not the result of immediate instructions from London, but of the deliberate, coherent, and unvacillating system of policy adopted by the present Governor-General, and pursued without the slightest deviation, even for a moment, since his lordship's arrival in India—a policy always in harmony with the wishes and the determination of the British Cabinet, with which his lordship's mind was so fully imbued before he left England, that he could feel no difficulty, and incur little risk of error, in giving to those wishes and that determination their due application and proper force in every conceivable emergency."

The *Morning Chronicle* reiterates its charges against Lord Ellenborough, that he did issue the order for the withdrawal of the troops, which, it says, all parties at length agree in stigmatising as disgraceful to the character of the British nation; and adds that the disclaimer rests entirely on the unsupported authority of the *Morning Post*.



PORTRAIT OF GENERAL POLLOCK.

secretary to General Pollock gave public intimation that any one wishing to send letters could do so, as an opportunity had occurred of forwarding them. Captain Lawrence had returned to Jellalabad, and is expected to remain there some time. We have also seen a letter from one of the prisoners, no doubt brought to



GENERAL VIEW OF PEKING.

CHINA.—DESCRIPTION OF CHAPPOO.—As Chapoo, or rather Shapoo, the town which has been recently taken by the British in China, is not to be found in our best maps, some information respecting it, scanty as it may be, may not be unacceptable at the present moment.

Shapoo is situated on the northern shore of the gulf which receives the river Tsiang-tang-Kiang, opposite to the Chusan Islands, in about latitude 35 degrees 35 minutes north. It is a flourishing place, and the emporium of a great foreign trade. In order, however, to give a nearer and more lively view of Shapoo and the neighbouring coasts, as well as the manner of our introduction to the orderly and ceremonious inhabitants, we extract the following description from the notes of a journal written by an officer of the opium traders which visited the coasts of China a few years ago:—

"On going into Shang Hai (in latitude 31 degrees 12 minutes north), the forts saluted us with three guns each. We were astonished at the great number of junks; 200 came in to-day (21st of

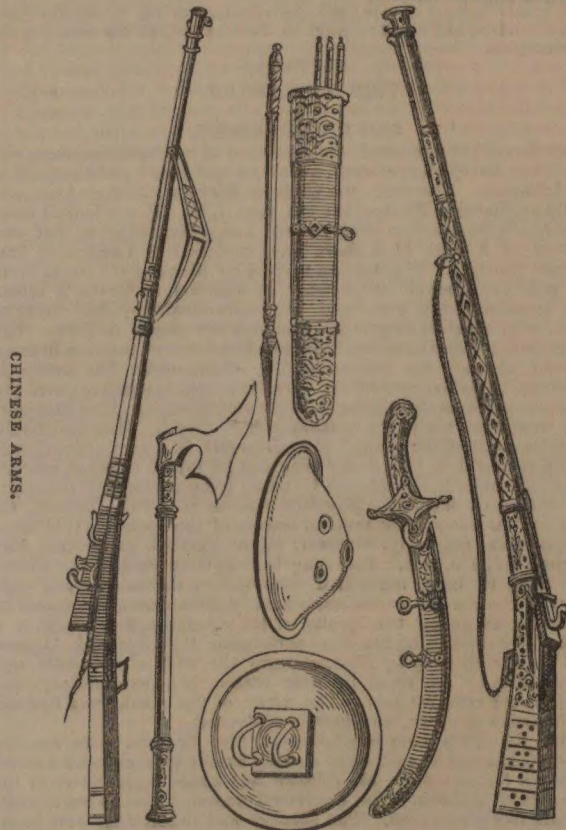
December), all of the same size, four-masted vessels, and belonging to this port. The number of wild fowl, ducks, teals, geese, &c., along the shore, is astonishing. Towards the town, as we ascended the river, the junks were so thickly crowded, that I never saw anything like it. There could not have been less than 2000 in the port. The mandarins agreed to trade privately with us, at two per cent. commission. The people were very friendly; the women fair, with small feet. They seemed to admire European clothing, particularly linen shirts. The country is fertile, and beautifully cultivated. December 28.—Finding the gates of the city closed, we climbed over the walls, much to the amusement of the populace, who must think us an odd sort of people; but we could not persuade the respectable merchants to show us the best kind of silk goods. The next day, the gates being still closed, we again scaled the walls, after which the gates were politely opened to let us out. The shipping in the harbour daily increased; of one class of junks (from 100 to 300 tons) I am confident that there were at least

3000 lying there, and there were also some immense junks of 600 tons, and having 400 people on board.



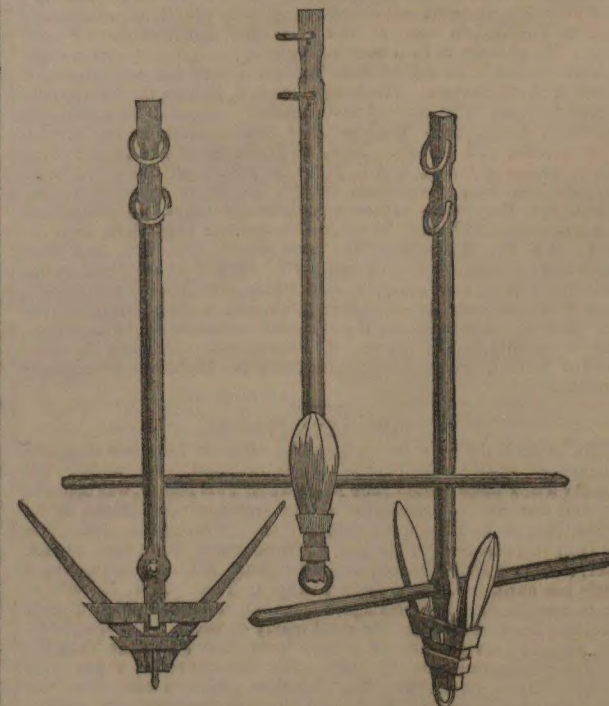
CHINESE SHIP OF WAR.

"We sailed from the Shang Hai river on the 5th of January, and came in sight of Shapoo on the 8th. Here there are six imperial junks in the Japan trade, which make, each of them, five voyages in three years. At Shang Hai, at full and change of the moon, the tide rises only eight or nine feet; here, at so short a distance, it rises twenty-four feet. The town walls are too high to be scaled. From the hills near the town the views are most enchanting. There is an immense extent of low land, intersected by canals, and dotted over with innumerable villages. The country around is all in the highest state of cultivation. Shapoo is not a small town, though yet not equal to Shang Hai, but its celebrity is owing to its being the emporium of the Japan trade. The suburbs are as large and as well built as the city itself, which is surrounded by a wall and deep moat. Altogether it is a very pretty place, and nothing can equal the beauty and regularity of the surrounding cultivation. Ophthalmia was here a very prevalent complaint."



CHINESE ARMS.

Our engraving represents the arms at present in use with our eastern foes. It comprises the following weapons: two matchlocks, spear, quiver, battle-axe, cavalry sword, and shields.



CHINESE ANCHOR.

The anchor, of which the above is a faithful engraving, was



landed at the royal dockyard, Devonport, and was brought home in the Wellesley. Our readers will perceive that the iron crossing, instead of being at the top of the anchor, as in all our anchors, is fixed to the bottom of the Chinese anchor. The arms are but imperfectly welded to the shank, and are kept secure in their posi-

tion with the aid of two hoops, secured in their hold and in their places with iron bolts driven into a shaft under the hoops. The weight of this anchor, altogether, is 4 cwt. 11 stone. As may be readily seen, it is, at best, but a clumsy article, when compared to the British anchor.



CHINESE MERCHANTMEN.

## NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

## TINTERN ABBEY.

We give below an engraving of the celebrated ruin of Tintern Abbey, estimated with its appendages one of the most beautiful and picturesque views in the kingdom. The chronicle of Tintern Abbey states that William Fitzosbert, Earl of Owe, in Normandy, was presented by the Conqueror with the manors of Tidenham and Woolstone for the maintenance of a garrison and forces to effect conquests over the Welsh. He left a son, Richard, who had the same privileges; and Richard had issue Walter. This Walter founded Tintern Abbey in the year 1131. Mr. Gilpin says, "Tintern Abbey occupies a gentle eminence in the middle of a circular valley beautifully screened on all sides by woody hills, through which the river Wye winds its course; and the hills closing on its entrance and on its exit leave no room for inclement blasts to enter. A more pleasing retreat could not easily be found. The woods and glades intermixed; the winding of the river; the variety of the ground; the splendid ruin contrasted with the objects of nature; and the elegant line formed by the summits of the hills which include the whole, make, altogether, a very enchanting piece of scenery." The rule of the Cistercian monks, who were great agriculturists, was to choose sequestered spots of exquisite picturesque beauty. The resemblance between this church and that of Netley, of the same era, is very striking. The west window (shown below) has the mullions perfect, and most beautiful they are in pattern. The length of the church is 228 feet, and the breadth 150. When the door of the abbey is thrown open the sudden effect is astonishing. The grand background, seen through the east window, is truly sublime; ivy, especially on the right side of the nave, clusters in a manner which no scene of the kind ever surpassed, perhaps never equalled, and all this in a spot around which nature has spread an awful holiness. Such, even in ruin, is "holy" Tintern; what would it be if entire, and, as anciently, "with storied windows richly



VIEW OF TINTERN ABBEY.

dight"? The moon in a cloudless sky, shedding her beams through the painted glass on the dim shrines and fugitive memorials of the dead in the immense nave, would form an imposing combination with the glimmering altars of the Deity. The whole would acquire a nameless character from the stillness of an hour broken only by the echoes of a solitary foot-fall or the melancholy cry of the birds of night.

"In such a place as this, at such an hour,  
If aught of ancestry can be believed,  
Descending angels have conversed with man,  
And told the secrets of the world unknown."

## FORREST HILL, OXFORDSHIRE.

On a rising ground to the left of the road from Oxford to London, through Wycombe, and at the distance of four miles from Oxford, stands the little church of Forrest Hill; its gabled bell turret, containing two bells in open arches, rising above the surrounding foliage, forming a conspicuous and highly picturesque object. Forrest Hill is a long, straggling village, built on a ridge of land beyond the church, which occupies alone the brow of the hill. The churchyard is small, and surrounded and overhung with trees: the hollies, the yews, and weeping willows, all in the utmost luxuriance, forming a beautiful contrast with each other, and giving to the graveyard that spirit of quiet and holiness which always ought to be the characteristic of sepulchre grounds. The church, which was dedicated to St. Nicholas the Confessor, on the 6th July, 1273, is small and compact, being composed of one aisle, divided into nave and chancel. At the west end is a fine early English bell-gable, and two singularly large buttresses standing out in bold projection.

But it is to its association with the name of Milton, that sublime and immortal poet, and stern republican, that Forrest Hill owes its celebrity; for in this church, in 1643, he was married to his first wife, Maria Powell, eldest daughter of Mr. Richard Powell, of the same place, "a justice of the peace, and a gentleman of good repute in the county." In the register is her baptism, as follows, "Maria Powell, the daughter of Richard Powell, baptized the 28th day of January, 1625." The marriage with her does not, however, appear to have been a very happy one—whether on account of the Powells being staunch royalists, or from private reasons, does not appear; but

before they had been married a month she, at the invitation of her friends, and with his consent, returned to Forrest Hill, promising to return at Michaelmas; but, instead of returning, she treated his messenger with contempt, and sent him her determination to remain there altogether. He resented this behaviour, and, having published several tracts in defence of his conduct, he began paying his addresses to a daughter of Dr. David. This frightened his wife and her family, and it determined them to seek a reconciliation, which was brought about as follows:—He had a relation, named Blackborough, in St. Martin's-le-Grand, where he frequently visited, and it was contrived one day, when he was visiting there, that his wife "should be ready in another room, and, as he was thinking of nothing less, he was surprised to see her whom he expected to have never seen any more, falling down upon her knees at his feet, and imploring his forgiveness with tears. At first he showed some signs of aversion; but he continued not long inexorable; his wife's entreaties and the intercession of friends on both sides" soon brought about a reconciliation. It is supposed that this incident was the groundwork of that beautiful part of "Paradise Lost," where Eve,

Now at his feet, submissive in distress,  
Is praying Adam's forgiveness.



FORREST HILL CHURCH.

After this, Mr. and Mrs. Powell, with their sons and daughters, were received into his house by this generous and noble poet during their troubles. After having two or three children, she at length died in childhood in 1653.

The house in which Mr. Powell resided was adjacent to the church, but has been nearly all destroyed. There was, until the last few months, a fine specimen of parquetry, representing Adam and Eve, &c., on the end of one of the outhouses, but it has also been destroyed; there is, however, yet remaining at the end of a building now used as a pigeon-house a gable ornamented in the same way, with a rose, a thistle, some fleurs-de-lis, vine leaves, grapes, &c., and on which also are the traces of stairs and balustrades, leading to an upper apartment, which tradition states to have been the poet's study while at Forrest Hill.

Another celebrated poet, William Julius Mickle, is intimately connected with this place. He married the daughter of Robert and Elizabeth Tomkins, of Forrest Hill, and he is buried on the north side of the church, and on his gravestone is recorded, "William Julius Mickle, born Sept. 29th, 1734; died 25th Oct., 1788."

Mickle who had the strong poetic tide  
Roll o'er Britannia's shores in Lusitanian pride.

## A NEUK IN SCOTLAND.

## OLD HOLYROOD ABBEY.

Leaving the west wing of Holyrood House, of which we gave our readers a view in No. 17 of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, the visitor is conveyed to the opposite or east wing of the palace, where he is shown the ruins of the old Abbey Chapel. The abbey was founded by David I. of Scotland; and, to this day, affords shelter to those debtors who seek its safety as a "house of refuge," by confining the hunted *corpus* within the limits of this sanctuary, which extend from the foot of Canongate to the eastern extremity of the royal grounds. Tradition asserts, that Scottish King David "having been out hunting, the royal person was placed in the utmost danger by the attack of a stag. When defending himself from his rude assailant, a cross miraculously slipped from heaven into his hand, upon seeing which the uncourteous stag fled!" The sequel is more credible:—"In a dream which visited the monarch in his slumbers, the King was commanded to erect an abbey on the spot now rendered sacred in being the scene of his remarkable preservation; and, in obedience to the mandate, King David founded the Abbey of Holyrood House." Whether such is the real origin of its institution is matter of less moment to the poor insolvent,

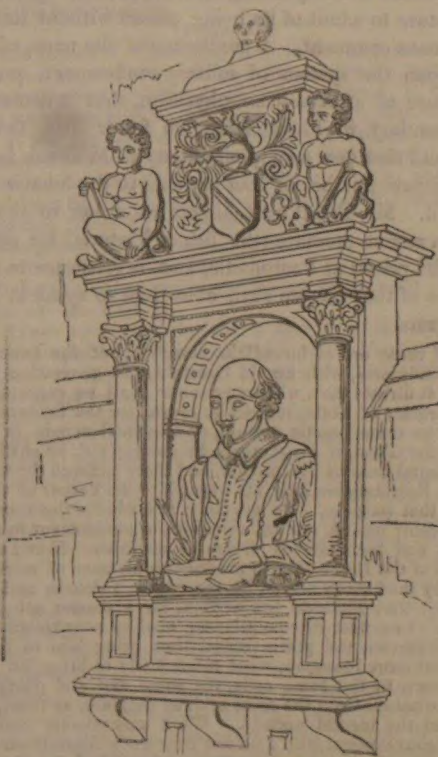
than the fact of the asylum being still effective in keeping back hungry creditors, wrathful with the spirit of vengeance, and the law myrmidons who show but little mercy to their crouching victims. According to the authority of a late writer, the chapel "was fitted up by Charles I. as a chapel royal, that it might serve as a model of the English form of worship, which he was anxious to introduce into Scotland. He was himself crowned in it in 1633. James VII. (II. of England) afterwards rendered it a model for Catholic worship, to equally little purpose." It has also been rendered sacred by being made a receptacle for the bodies of sundry Scottish kings and queens, and other illustrious persons. In the preserved list of names whose mortal remains have been consigned to the earth in the old chapel of Holyrood Abbey the following names occur—David II., James II., James V., with Magdalen his queen, and Henry Lord Darnley. Visitors are admitted within the sacred precincts of the palace, and, on payment of a trifling *douceur*, admittance may be readily obtained to view the crumbling ruins of this last remnant of the old abbey.



VIEW OF HOLYROOD ABBEY.

COCKNEY SPORT!—A gentleman on a visit at Brighton being desirous of enjoying some pheasant shooting on the 1st of October, applied to a friend to obtain permission to sport over a farm. His friend apprised him of the danger he would run if he went out without a license, and he forthwith armed himself with a licence, for which he paid £4 0s. 10d., and he sallied out to Cowfold, where a day's sport was guaranteed to him by the farmer for a consideration, namely, the payment of 30s. After trudging about the farm for several hours without finding a pheasant, he let fly with both barrels at a bird, which turned out to be a fowl from the farmyard, strayed some distance from his proper home. The bird, with which the cockney returned to the farmhouse in high glee, turned out to be a cock of a rare breed, which the farmer had purchased for 30s., for the purpose of improving his breed of fowls. The farmer was of course remunerated for the loss of his bird, and the cockney returned to Brighton without a head of game, his day's sport having cost him £7 0s. 10d.

ARREST OF A FUGITIVE.—Early in August last the chief clerk or cashier of the establishment of a great Manchester house at Montevideo absconded from South America with cash and bills to the amount, it is said, of £12,000. It being considered probable he would go to France, the British Ambassador communicated a description of the delinquent, with a request to the French Government that he might be arrested if he entered the country. The Prefect of Police issued orders accordingly, and the fugitive has been recently secured at Bordeaux, being recognised by the description at the Custom-house within a few minutes after his landing. He was in possession of nearly the whole of the property, which was deposited in the hands of the English Consul.



SHAKSPERE'S TOMB.

Within this silent sepulchre is tomb'd  
That which was once the very shrine of soul,  
And home of the mind's treasure;—all control  
Had genius in that tenement of clay,  
Though its most free abundance had consumed  
The lamp it burned in, but that ray on ray  
Kept flashing on the world with brilliant play  
Ever to live in its own lustre doomed.  
And so the body that such soul illumed  
Hath found a resting-place, to which men hie  
As on some pilgrimage to holy ground;  
For even his mortal power will not die,  
Who took *im-mortal* genius from the sky  
By Heaven's sweet will, with wondrous glory crowned.



## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

\* \* Our Colosseum Print is in full progress, and will speedily be ready for all our subscribers for six months. The next number of our Journal will contain a full description of the entire design of this superb "Illustration," together with the plan of its publication, and the method that subscribers must adopt to ensure its delivery.

The removal of our Office has been the cause of throwing our Literature in arrears; but we shall bring up all our reviews in our next number.

"A. Z."—The interest of the letter, although involving principles, is too local.

"A Reformer of substantial Abuses."—His drawing is left at the office. We cannot use it; but perfectly agree with him upon the question of the National Gallery being a failure as a work of art.

The writer of the letter to Sir Robert Peel, has sent us too long a paper for our columns. The instances are very rare in which we can admit political essays.

"G. F. C."—The observations on the new Poor-law Bill, with the proposals on an agricultural subject, are reserved by us for separate consideration.

"A Constant Subscriber," Birmingham.—See the "Court Guide," to be had at any respectable bookseller, or apply to the Admiralty.

"F. F. W."—The MS. is left at the office.

"V. V."—The project has been contemplated, but that is all.

"H. W. G."—Will not suit.

"Timothy."—The Cold Water Cure. Yes; it is what is vulgarly called "a sell."

"W. S." Cantab.—Not adapted to a newspaper; more interesting to purely literary journals.

"Rigdom Fundos," Newcastle.—We are glad of our friend's approval, particularly in reference to the "spokes in the wheel."

"W. H. Rapier."—Can our correspondent send us any drawings of the subjects in question? or refer us to proper sources for engraving or description.

"R. J."—His letter, and the institution referred to, shall receive our attention.

Mr. Wylde's admirable sketch of the North Eastern Boundary deserves our best acknowledgments.

"M. H." Reading.—No. The old creditors can claim nothing until the new ones are paid.

"H. R. G."—It is impracticable.

"Alpha Beta."—We shall be obliged by the fulfilment of our correspondent's propositions. The paper will be sent.

"T. K."—We shall give an index to the original articles and subjects of illustrations.

"Episcopal."—1. He is entitled. 2. It will most likely be given.

"John Johnston."—The subject will shortly be treated by this journal both in matter and illustration, upon a liberal and extensive scale.

"R. B. R." is thanked for his information, and the kindly spirit of his letter.

"Alathos."—We approve the suggestion, but fear to bring these wretches into notice. Holywell-street is, generally speaking, a sad den of infamy. "Jaques," Liverpool.—Although not a six months' subscriber, will be entitled to the Colosseum Print at the time it is printed, by his taking all the Nos. from the commencement.

Nos. 1, 2, 9, and 11, are again reprinted.

The Colosseum Print.—We again distinctly announce that to none but subscribers who have taken this paper from its commencement, and regularly for six months, will this elaborate engraving be presented. Those who have not all the numbers complete, had better immediately complete their sets; by this plan they will be equally entitled to the engraving, as though they had taken the paper weekly.

## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1842.

Two morning contemporaries have, during the week, directed public attention to the treatment of persons imprisoned for civil and criminal offences against the laws. One, the *Times*, treats at length the report of an inspector of prisons, together with evidence elicited in reference to particular establishments, and in a way to open the whole question of prison discipline, as having now become a most important subject for the consideration of the community. This field is too wide for us to survey in the present number, but the particular branch of the whole topic which is treated by a correspondent of the *Chronicle* is too pressing in its appeal to our common human nature to admit of its being passed without immediate and indignant comment. A gentleman of the name of Pigou, writing upon the system of solitary confinement, proves, by the evidence of an American physician, that it demented, in one penitentiary in Philadelphia, no fewer than twenty-six lunatics, and that our own penitentiary at Millbank furnished a proportionate number of mad patients to the lunatic asylum at Hanwell. Mr. Pigou next directs attention to the enactments of a recent measure (the 5th of Victoria) for establishing a model prison at Pentonville, and, in reference to some of the clauses of that act, we shall allow him to speak in his own earnest terms.

Some of these are of incredible severity, but the twenty-third clause contemplates, with horrid foresight, the generation of madness; and it directs that, when a prisoner shall be reported insane to the Secretary of State, it shall be lawful for the Secretary to remove him to some lunatic asylum, and he shall remain in it till of sound mind. Then, if his sentence be not expired, he shall be conveyed a second time to Pentonville, and there undergo the remainder of it—the Secretary sending his warrant to the keeper of the madhouse for that purpose. No provision is made for the treatment of those incurably insane, nor any remission of punishment in favour of those who had been already driven to madness. Now I challenge the annals of the Inquisition to produce an instance of more deliberate cruelty than this; search its records in Valencia and Madrid, and read all that Florenté has written, for a greater act of rigour than this. You first drive a prisoner mad by your treatment—you restore his reason, and you a second time bring him to the stake. Again, what more inhuman, what more likely to bring on insanity, than a return to the same cells, the same diet and discipline, the same exhortations from the same zealous chaplain, as those that first engendered the mental malady. What unspeakable horror must seize the convalescent who a second time finds himself on the same spot, beset by the same instruments, under which he first felt his reason stagger. Is not such a shock capable of producing incurable mania? Would not humanity dictate the liberation of any person who had once been subjected to an experiment that deprived him for a season of his reason, and which perhaps shook its throne for ever? Did not Sir Robert Peel, in 1824, when Home Secretary, dismiss the whole body of prisoners in the Penitentiary, when a dreadful disease had broken out among them, caused by low diet, deeming—justly deeming, that their sufferings had made ample compensation for their crimes; and shall dementia, brought on by the prison discipline, be treated with less mercy?

Really there is no resisting a conviction of the wicked injustice of this bad enactment; of its unchristian and dehumanizing spirit; of its antagonism to the law of mercy which is delegated to us from above; of its outrage to the principles even of simple justice in our moral punishment of crime. This is a flaw in our social system which civilization will cry aloud to repair. Our present notice of the enormity here is rather

to prepare our readers' minds for future disclosures and discussions upon a subject so powerfully interesting to the friends of humanity, than to attempt to reflect the impressions and emotions by which we have been actuated by the perusal of many frightful details of which the instance we have selected is only one pressing and appalling example.

Our intelligence from India by the overland mail is of that indefinite kind which still leaves a degree of uncertainty in the public breast with reference to the real nature of our operations in the Affghan territory. The fact is, that the curiosity of this country cannot yet be satisfied with details which circumstances necessarily control, and surmises, which time alone can affirm or contradict; and, in the meanwhile, it is only fair to wait the issue of events, so far as the initiative of active proceedings is concerned. But the public press is fierce enough in its controversial articles upon the whole subject, and the reasoning on either side is of a bold and determined character. The *Chronicle* attacks the Government functionary upon pure party grounds, and whatever the truth of its position, the spirit in which it vituperates is contemptible enough, but the *Herald* has, upon grounds of humanity, condemned the whole war; it denounces past and present administrations both, and perhaps in its premises it is mainly right, although circumstances may have tended to defeat the justice of its conclusions. We too sadly fear, however, that blood, treasure, and national honour have been unnecessarily wasted, and we await the fiat of the future with the hope that it may absolve our rulers from any needless continuation of a calamitous war. May it be terminated with justice at all events, and if with justice and triumph both, so much the more consoling will be the issue to our national pride.

The business of the Special Commission is, at length, rapidly drawing to a close, and although it has been found necessary in some instances to enforce, for sake of example, the most rigorous penalties of the law, yet it is admitted on all hands that never were Government prosecutions conducted in a more laudable or perfect spirit of clemency and justice. One regret, however, appears to pervade the public mind in reference to the riots which so lately disturbed the manufacturing districts, and that arises from the timid, vacillating and pusillanimous conduct of the authorities in certain populous districts, where the mob were allowed to occupy the most advantageous positions for the furtherance of their lawless objects without let or hindrance, when to have dispersed them by the strongest means at the disposal of the magistracy would have been an act of common charity towards the deluded people themselves, would have saved many a case of orphanage and ignominious slavery. Regret, however, is neither a safe nor a proper feeling to entertain towards such delinquent cowardice; the circumstance is rather calculated to awaken contempt and indignation in every manly breast; for, had the executive of the present day been disposed to pursue with the vengeance of the law its criminal and besotted violators, in the sanguinary and relentless spirit that has sometimes characterised the public prosecutions of this country, the scaffolds of the north would now be dripping with the gore of thousands who were suffered to make the law "their perch and not their terror." We observe that this subject has already attracted the attention of the Government, and we are not without hope that, through the exertions of the public press, these functionaries who so dastardly compromised the powers of the state may be held up to exposure and execration, and such other punishment as their treason deserves. In the report of the proceedings of the special commission at Chester a few days ago, the Attorney-General in his speech is reported to have made use of these words:—"On the 9th of August the 'turn-outs' marched to Manchester. Their numbers were very considerable, amounting to several thousands. They marched in something like military array, six or seven abreast, and if any lagged behind, there was a cry of 'fall in,' clearly indicating that they wished to give to the procession the appearance of a regular force. They went on to the end of Pollard-street, Manchester; and there they were met by a party of the military, who, having seen what had occurred in other places, thought it exceedingly dangerous that they should be permitted to enter the town. It unfortunately happened, however, that some of the civil authorities of Manchester entered into a sort of parley with the chief persons who were at the head of the mob. They said that their motto was 'peace, law, and order.' They professed to pledge themselves that no breach of the peace should be committed—that they had no desire but to march through Manchester, and that anything like making any mischief, or creating any alarm, or stopping any mills, was far from their intention. In the evil hour the authorities unfortunately gave way to those assurances, and permitted the mob to continue their march. They entered Manchester, and parties of them divided at the cross-roads; they stopped labour of every kind throughout the town; they demanded bread, and, in some cases, money; and for some days the town was entirely at their mercy. The authority of the magistrates was at an end."

This must have been a painful and humiliating picture for the first law-officer of the Crown to draw of the Government functionaries at Manchester; and it clearly behoves them to give such an explanation of the circumstances (if they can) as will tend to relieve them of the fearful responsibility which her Majesty's Attorney-General so unequivocally casts upon their shoulders. Already a noble and high-minded British officer, Sir Charles Shaw (whose official connection with Manchester, as head of the police force there, has just terminated in consequence of the act of Parliament by which his office was created having expired), has stepped forward to vindicate his character from the odium of having participated in the proceedings which the Attorney-General so pathetically deplored, and,

in doing so, has delivered "a round unvarnished tale," which not only completely exonerates him from the slightest blame, but puts upon the stipendiary magistrate all the onus of mischief which vacillation, indecision, and incompetence are in every crisis of difficulty so fatal to achieve.

## METROPOLITAN NEWS.

THE BISHOP OF LONDON'S VISITATION.—On Monday morning the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of London commenced the triennial visitation of his diocese at St. Paul's Cathedral. One third of the metropolitan clergy attended; another portion assembled on Tuesday, and the remainder met his lordship on Wednesday. The Bishop then proceeded to other parts of his diocese, according to the following arrangement:—October 13, at St. Alban's; October 15, at Woodford; October 17, at Bishop's Stortford; October 18, at Saffron Walden; October 19, at Dunmow; October 20, at Chelmsford; October 21, at Halsted; October 24 and 25, at Colchester; October 26, at Maldon; October 27, at Southend; October 28, at Brentwood. Shortly after 11 o'clock the Bishop arrived at the cathedral, and was met by the prebendaries and canons, who conducted his lordship to his stall. Full cathedral service was performed, the sermon being preached by the Rev. Thomas Dale, M.A., vicar of St. Bride's, Fleet-street. At the conclusion of the sermon the Bishop took his seat within the altar rails, supported by his chaplains, the prebendaries, and the canons residentiary. The names of the clergy were then called, after which his lordship proceeded to the delivery of his charge, for even a description of which our limits will not allow us space.

The barristers appointed to revise the lists of voters in the various electoral districts of the metropolis have been busily employed in their avocations during the week, but the proceedings were totally devoid of public interest.

ASYLUM FOR AGED FREEMASONS.—A quarterly general meeting was held on Wednesday evening, at Radley's Hotel, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars. The chairman stated that as the meeting had been convened for a special purpose, he could only announce that the affairs of the institution were in a very satisfactory condition. A new Masonic Benevolent Institution, for annuitants only, had recently been established in connexion with the society, which rendered certain alterations in the bye-laws necessary. A resolution empowering the governors to make the required modification was then passed, and the meeting was dissolved.

CITY IMPROVEMENTS.—That part of Leadenhall poultry market, belonging to the Corporation of the City of London, is now in course of being pulled down, preparatory to the erection of a new and more convenient building. The new building is to be entirely of iron, having a concrete flooring; the roof will be lofty and light, the benches are to be re-arranged, so as to allow of greater advantages to the salesmen and poulterers, and also to the public who may visit that part of the poultry market. It is calculated that the yearly returns for poultry, game, and rabbits, in this market alone, are equal to £500,000 per annum.

REOPENING OF ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.—This splendid edifice, which has been closed to the public since July last, is now reopened for divine service. During the time it has been closed the interior, which had become in a most dirty state from the effects of the carbonic atmosphere and dust, has undergone a thorough cleansing. The choir, which is constructed of solid old English oak, has been well scrubbed and newly varnished, and the drapery of the pulpit and seats renewed. Many of the monuments had become nearly covered with soot, so as to prevent the public distinguishing the beauties of the sculptor's talent. They have been so well cleansed that they have the appearance of just coming from the statuary's. The whispering gallery, the interior of the dome, and the magnificent *bassi relievi* are now seen to the greatest advantage, which previously presented but one mass of dust and black. The fine columns have now the appearance of their masterly architecture, which had been for years lost to the view. The whole of the centre and the aisle, which had been enclosed with bars, is thrown open to the public gratis during divine service, from 10 to 12 a.m., and 2 till 4 p.m. A notice has been put up requesting visitors not to write their names on the monuments, or otherwise deface them, under penalty of the severest punishment the law can inflict against Vandalism. Great complaints are made that the charge of 2d. entrance is exacted at the door, except during service.

PORT OF LONDON.—The Lord Mayor and the Navigation Committee have come to the determination that Captain Fisher, R.N., the principal harbour-master of the port of London, shall, in May next, commence the work of clearing away the wrecks of the Apollo and the Waterwitch, which it will be recollected were sunk in the Thames about five years ago. It has been found necessary to direct such operations, as a bank of considerable extent has risen about 120 feet above the wrecks, and between 12 and 15 anchors and chain cables are now foul of them. If Captain Fisher fail in lifting up the wrecks (and a great difficulty may occur in consequence of the decayed condition of the vessels) he is to proceed to remove them by explosion. Downes, the celebrated diver, has already surveyed the engine-rooms.

THE ROYAL MINT.—The *employés* at the Mint are daily at work in striking the new coinage, both in gold and silver, in order to meet the demand that has been made upon the Bank of England for bullion in the course of the payment of the October dividends, which commenced on Thursday, the 13th inst. The average quantity of specie struck at the Mint since the light gold panic has been £300,000 per week. The Bank has received no less a sum than £6,500,000 sterling in light sovereigns and half-sovereigns since the royal proclamation. In consequence of the demand for bullion, the new half-farthing coinage cannot be issued from the Mint until the commencement of 1843.

ROYAL FREE HOSPITAL FOR THE DESTITUTE SICK, GREVILLE-STREET.—The quarterly general meeting of the governors of this charity was held on Tuesday evening, for, probably, the last time in the rooms of the institution in Greville-street. The Rev. R. C. Packman, the secretary, read the report, which stated that the committee had great satisfaction in congratulating the governors, after their continued exertion, on the strong hold which the charity was now taking upon public opinion and support. The correspondence between the secretary of the Hospital and the Secretary of State for the Home Department, and the conference between the managers and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, had been published; and after the Government had ultimately determined to decline advising a grant, from the fear of its being construed into a precedent, while they emphatically acknowledged the great utility of the charity, the noble offer of Lord Robert Grosvenor to endeavour to effect the same object by public and private subscription was set forth. The result had been that those large premises in Gray's Inn-road, formerly the barracks of the City Light Horse, had been purchased, which will allow of about 500 beds, instead of the limited number in the present building. Already Lord Onslow has sent 100 guineas; a lady, anonymously, £100; Lord Southampton, 20 guineas; Lord Sherbourne, £20; Mr. Dickie, £50; Mr. Jeremiah Olive, £50; and others, making the receipts of the three months upwards of £420 beyond those of the corresponding quarter of last year. The number of patients during the last quarter was 4914. This report was exceedingly well received, and there is now reason to hope that the sick and friendless poor will be much more largely and adequately provided for than has hitherto been the case. Thanks were voted to the chairman and secretary, and the meeting separated.



**LIGHT BREAD.**—An intelligent individual, who signs himself "A stranger in London," has addressed a letter to the Lord Mayor on the subject of the Bread Act, in which he points out the following facts, which will be found well worthy the attention of house-keepers generally. "The last Bread act makes it obligatory on bakers to sell certain descriptions of bread (those in general use) by weight, and to keep scales and weights in their shops, for the purpose of weighing it. If I am not mistaken, the act further obliges them, when they send out bread for delivery at their customers' houses, to send weights and scales with it. This part of the act is not, I think, complied with here, though I have observed it in other parts of the United Kingdom. I understand from those who get their bread weighed at the counter, that most of the loaves are found deficient in weight, and require a piece of bread to be added to make the loaf full 2lb. or 4lb., as the case may be. I have no doubt of this being so, having observed it myself. From this I am warranted in concluding that the greatest proportion of the bread carried round by bakers' servants to customers is under weight. I therefore take the liberty of calling your lordship's attention to this matter, and if such clause be in the Bread act, having it enforced."

**EXTRAORDINARY CASE OF IMPRISONMENT UNDER THE BANKRUPT LAW.**—A printed circular has recently been published by a Mr. John Dufrene, complaining of the injustice of an imprisonment in the Queen's Bench prison, of which he has been the victim upwards of thirty years. Whatever may be the merits of Mr. Dufrene, or whatever may be the causes which have led to his imprisonment, it is sufficiently apparent the case demands, without delay, an investigation that shall give him his liberty, or if he have acted dishonestly, define his punishment and inflict it. The very fact of a man having been thirty years in prison upon anything but a final adjudication of his case, is a disgrace to the laws of the country, and an evil that should at once be remedied.

**ALARMING FIRE IN WESTMINSTER.**—Shortly after two o'clock on Monday morning a fire broke out at a Mr. Streak's, baker, Horseferry-road. Several engines soon arrived and subdued the flames, but not before property nearly £200 in value was destroyed. On the outbreak of the fire the turncock of the district was sent for, and on his way was observed to stumble and fall; having regained his feet he proceeded to the spot, cleared the plug, and turned on the water, when he instantly fell back and almost immediately expired—from over-excitement, no doubt.

**THE LATE EXTENSIVE ROBBERY OF DIAMONDS IN COVENT GARDEN THEATRE.**—On Tuesday the reward of £400, which had been offered for the discovery of the perpetrators of the extensive and singular robbery of diamonds, to the amount of £9000, which was committed in Covent-garden theatre on the evening of Wednesday, the 5th inst., upon the person of a foreign gentleman, was augmented to the sum of £1000. The most strenuous exertions have been made by the police to discover the perpetrators, but without effect. The general opinion of the police is, that they have escaped with their valuable booty to the Continent.

**NEW ZEALAND COMPANY.**—On Monday a special general court of proprietors was held at the New Zealand House, for the purpose of declaring a dividend on the company's stock. In the absence of the Governor (Joseph Somes, Esq.), H. A. Aglionby, Esq., M.P., took the chair. Among the directors and proprietors present were, Sir Isaac Goldsmid, Bart., Admiral Sir Arthur Farquhar, Charles Buller, Esq., M.P., Ross Donolly Mangles, Esq., M.P., Captain Nairne, Mr. Sheriff Pilcher, Messrs. Hibbert, Vincent, Eyre, Willis, King, Gowen, &c. The minutes of the previous meeting, which contained a resolution recommending an allowance of £1500 a year to the directors and auditors, as a remuneration for their services, were read and confirmed. After which the secretary (Mr. Ward) read the report, from which it appeared that a diminution in the sales of the company's land had arisen during the last few months, owing to the depressed state of the shipping, commercial, and manufacturing interests of the country. The report concluded by recommending a dividend of 2½ per cent. on the half-year ending the 1st inst., being at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

**THE CUSTOM-HOUSE FRAUDS.**—From all that transpires respecting the investigation now going on into the Custom-house frauds, there is every reason to believe that the inquiry is not carried on with that caution which the importance of the case deserves. The testimony of one of the witnesses who was himself engaged in the fraud, but who saved himself from the consequences by giving evidence against his companions, is said to be taken without reserve, though it is obvious that such testimony should be most rigidly scrutinized. Every day, it is said, there are new victims by his word alone; for, as the charges he brings forward extend over a period of five years, it is found impossible even for an innocent man to disprove them. It is even reported that a few days ago a landing-waiter was suspended merely upon the version which the witness gave of a conversation held four years ago. The greatest alarm is felt among the different officers in the Custom-house, for not only can they feel no security while evidence is so unscrupulously taken, but it seems that matters are so managed that the informing party makes a profit of his informations, and is therefore interested in making them as numerous as possible. If these evils exist to such an extent as is thus reported, it is surely an argument against the board being a close court.

**INCREASED POLICE FORCE IN THE PARKS.**—On Wednesday night, in consequence of the numerous recent attempts at highway robberies and extortion from persons passing through the Green-park, Hyde-park, and the Regent's-park, a double number of police constables were placed in the various parks for the protection of the public, and the detection of a gang of offenders who are supposed to be lurking in those neighbourhoods.

**THE CONVICT BEAN.**—The deformed lad, John Bean, who was convicted of a misdemeanour at the sessions of the Central Criminal Court, for shooting at the Queen, and sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment in the Penitentiary, Millbank, has been attacked with illness since his incarceration. He is of a weak constitution, and has been put to tailoring. By the prison regulations his relatives are not permitted to see him more than once every four months, and in the event of a prisoner writing to his friends, the period for visiting is limited to every eight months. It is said that a petition to the Secretary of State is in the course of signature, praying for a commutation of his sentence.

**FORGED BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES.**—A CAUTION.—Information was received on Wednesday at the different station-houses of the metropolitan and city police, that on the previous day, about six o'clock in the evening, a person of most gentlemanly appearance went to the shop of Mr. Davis, silk mercer, No. 55, Lower Grosvenor-street, Bond-street, and on the purchase of some trifling articles, passed a forged Bank of England note for £5. He stated that his name was Kerningham, and that he resided at No. 3, Manchester-square. He appeared to be about 28 or 30 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, fair complexion and hair, with small whiskers. He was dressed in a dark Chesterfield wrapper, dark trousers, and black hat, and wore one or more gold rings on his fingers. It has also been ascertained that a man answering the above description has during the last few days passed several similar £5 notes at various shops at the west end of the town, and tradespeople should be cautious from whom they take £5 notes numbered "1827," and dated "June 4, 1842," which is the number and date of that passed to Mr. Davis.

**WIFE MURDER AND SUICIDE.**—The vicinity of Bermondsey Old Church was at an early hour on Monday morning last much shocked by a tragical occurrence which took place in Osmond's-buildings, Bermondsey New-road—a labouring man having mur-

dered his wife by cutting her throat with a razor, and then laid violent hands upon himself. The name of the wretched man was Jessop, and he had, up to the previous Saturday, been in the employ of a tanner in that neighbourhood, but was discharged on Saturday night, and had intended to "go on the tramp" for work next morning, having procured what is called a "tramp ticket." Both the man and his wife had been married before, and each had children by their former marriages. A son of the wife's had caused some unpleasantness between them, and Jessop, it is said, had forbid him the house; notwithstanding which his mother from time to time received him, and gave him food, in the absence of her husband. Both the man and his wife bore a very good character among their neighbours as quiet, honest, and industrious people. On Monday morning, between five and six, shortly after they had got up, a wildness in the manner of his father attracted the notice of one of the children, and seeing him with a razor in his hand, he exclaimed, "What! are you going to murder my mother?" The next moment the miserable man rushed upon his wife, cut her throat from ear to ear, nearly severing the head from the body; and instantly attempted to destroy himself in the same manner. The cries and screams of the child brought in the neighbours and a police-constable, who found both the man and his wife lying on the floor weltering in their blood. The poor woman died almost instantly; but the man was immediately removed to Guy's Hospital by the police, where he expired on Wednesday morning, at half past one precisely. He gradually sunk during Tuesday, having had repeated and violent bleedings from the throat; nevertheless, he was able that night (nine o'clock) to express by signs that he wanted to write. Mr. Cock, the surgeon, instantly handed to him a pencil and paper, and he was just able to write one word, which was "knife." Mr. Cock having asked what he meant, he made a motion with both his hands, giving him (Mr. Cock) to understand that he wanted his fleshing-knife, a knife used in his business as a fletcher. It was quite evident from this that the man was *non compos mentis*. He gradually got worse after that, displaying much uneasiness by moving his arms and legs about in a very violent manner. He was attended by police-constable Weaver, 277, till death ended his sufferings. It is supposed that the poor fellow was in a state of insanity when he committed these dreadful acts; and that, although he had not shown any symptoms of madness previously, the fact of his being thrown out of work on Saturday, and the destitution which stared him in the face, had deprived him of his reasoning faculties. On Tuesday an inquest was held on the body of the unfortunate woman, by Mr. Carter, the Coroner for Surrey, and a respectable jury, when, after hearing several witnesses, a verdict of "Wilful murder" against William Jessop was returned.

**SMUGGLING EXTRAORDINARY.**—On Friday week a cargo of Dutch butter was landed at Brewer's-quay, Lower Thames-street, from a trading vessel, and the landing surveyor, Mr. M. Vickers, proceeded to prick the firkins with a spit in the ordinary manner to ascertain if the contents were really what they purported to be. On pricking into one firkin the spit was prevented entering far by something harder than butter, and upon removing the lid he found the contents to be compressed leaf tobacco, in weight above 80lb. A very close examination of the other firkins took place, and six more were found to contain tobacco, which had been substituted for butter in Holland, the shippers not being aware that in consequence of recent transactions and the extensive frauds that have been committed on the revenue great vigilance is now practised to prevent the importation of contraband tobacco of any description. The seven firkins of tobacco weighed 620lb., and they were removed to the Queen's warehouse in the Custom-house.

## POSTSCRIPT.

*Saturday Morning.*

**WINDSOR, Thursday.**—Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, we are happy to state, has entirely recovered from her late indisposition, and will join the royal circle at the Castle this evening.

The Queen and her illustrious consort rode out this morning in the Home-park in the favourite small pony phaeton, her Majesty driving.

**BRIGHTON.—THE COURT.**—Mr. Henry Saunders, Inspector of her Majesty's Palaces, and Earl Delawarr, the Lord Chamberlain, arrived at Brighton on Thursday morning, to make arrangements for her Majesty's reception at the Pavilion, which is expected to occur immediately.

**ACCIDENT TO MR. G. E. ANSON.**—On Thursday last, as Mr. Anson was proceeding with his Royal Highness Prince Albert and Major-General Sir Edward Bowater from the Castle to the Great Park to hunt with the Prince's beagles, his horse stumbled and threw him, severely injuring his right hip.

The vacancy in the Order of the Garter, occasioned by the death of the Marquis Wellesley, will, we are assured, be supplied by the nomination of the Earl De Grey, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

The French Ambassador, who has been indisposed with a cold since the return of the countess from Paris, was yesterday able to leave his room. His excellency's grandson, the Duke de Glucksberg, a young diplomatist, is now French Chargé d'Affaires at the Court of Madrid.

We understand that the Rev. Dr. Butler will be appointed to the Deanery of Peterborough, which will be vacated by the nomination of Dr. Turton to that of Westminster. Dr. Butler was for several years the head-master of Harrow School.

We have reason to believe that the postal treaty between Great Britain and France is on the point of completion; and that a considerable reduction in the rates of postage between both countries will be immediately announced. It is stated that the postage to Paris from London, and *vice versa*, will be about one-half its present rate.

The Tay steamer is arrived with the Mexican and West India mails; the dates are from Demerara the 24th August, Barbadoes the 3rd September, and Jamaica the 8th September. There is no news from any quarter; all remains quiet. The Jamaica papers, for want of other subjects, have begun to agitate the question of claiming the right of colonial representation in the British Parliament, as being a constituent part of the British Empire. They assume that the West India colonies ought to send forty members to our Parliament. The Tay brings little short of one million of dollars on freight. We hear also that her Majesty's ship Curacoa, which is on her way home from the South Pacific Ocean, will probably bring a freight of four or five millions of dollars, which she has collected at various ports.

Mademoiselle Celeste has met with a most enthusiastic reception in America. Upwards of 3000 persons visited the theatre on the night of her first appearance, after an absence of two years. The entire dress circle was occupied by ladies, a compliment peculiar to America. She has been offered 15,000 dollars for her first ten weeks' engagement, a sum amounting to £3000 sterling.

**DIVIDEND-DAY AT THE BANK.**—Thursday being the first day for the paying of the October dividends, the Rotunda was crowded to excess from the opening of the Bank until the close, by old maids, dowagers, young widows, stockbrokers, and country fund-holders, all anxious to receive their independent stipends.

**ACCIDENT AND NARROW ESCAPE OF THE BRIGHTON HARRIERS.**—On Wednesday the Brighton harriers had a very narrow escape of destruction. In chasing a hare, ten of the hounds rushed over an embankment into a cutting upwards of thirty feet deep. In the fall several of them were lamed, but not one of them killed.

The huntsman immediately called the dogs off, and came back to Patcham.

**CONSPIRACY TO BREAK OPEN STAFFORD GAOL.**—STAFFORD, Thursday.—Yesterday the greatest excitement prevailed amongst the authorities of this county and the parties in charge of the gaol, in consequence of the governor, Mr. Brutton, having detected a deep-laid and well-concocted plan of the rioters confined in it to effect their escape. At an early hour a letter, said to have been written by a prisoner named O'Neill, who is under sentence, was put into the governor's hands. This letter disclosed the plan of the prisoners, and informed the governor of the time when the plan was to be carried into execution. The governor has sent off an express to the Secretary of State, detailing the whole conspiracy, and requesting that immediate instruction may be forwarded. At this moment the gaol is in a state of siege, and is guarded on all sides, so that any attempt to escape on the part of the rioters will be promptly and effectually met. There are four pieces of cannon within the gaol, and all the sentries within the walls are doubled, and constantly visited by the governor. It is supposed that the detection of this conspiracy will hasten the departure of the convicts sentenced to transportation.

On Tuesday evening two lunatics, of Bethlem Hospital, one named James Gardner, and the other not known, escaped through the window of their cell, after sawing the bar apart with an old knife. Gardner was recaptured, but his companion has escaped.

**THE MURDER AT STANLEY.**—Holmes, the sweep, the third man involved in the atrocious murder of Miss Goddard at Stanley, has been captured at Heage, and has made a confession, in which he endeavours to exculpate himself from the actual murder.

**DISTRESSING CASE.**—A poor man and his wife, of the name of Slater, both in their 90th year, on returning from the Bank on Thursday to their humble residence, 4, Granby-street, Waterloo-road, after receiving a dividend of £20 and a few shillings, had the misfortune to lose their little all, as they believe, in getting out of a cab which the poor old couple had taken to convey them home. They are thus deprived of the means of subsistence for the next six months, and must, unless they should recover their money, or be assisted by the benevolence of the public, be consigned to the poor-house until the return of the next dividend-day, in January, 1843.

**SPECIAL COMMISSIONS.**—STAFFORD, Wednesday.—TRIAL OF COOPER FOR ARSON.—The Solicitor-General having concluded his address, which occupied about an hour, the Chief Justice summed up, and the jury, after deliberating for about fifteen minutes, returned a verdict of Not Guilty.—The prisoner said: You are right, gentlemen, my *dubi* is as true as gospel. My lord, I thank you for your great kindness, and I beg pardon for having interrupted you in your address to the jury. The prisoner was then removed, there being an indictment against him for sedition, which, it was arranged would be tried next day.

George Wilcox and Adam Wood were placed at the bar, charged with being concerned in the demolition of Mr. Parker's house. The jury found the prisoners guilty, and the learned Judge sentenced Wilcox to twenty-one years' and Wood to ten years' transportation.

**STAFFORD, Thursday Evening.**—At a quarter past nine o'clock, when the court was about to adjourn, Arthur O'Neill came into the dock, and entered into recognizances, himself in 400*l.*, and two sureties in the sum of 200*l.* each, to appear and take his trial at the next assizes.

A number of prisoners having been convicted, on the clearest testimony, of burglary, during the riots, were sentenced to various degrees of punishment—some to transportation, and others to imprisonment with hard labour.

**FRIDAY.**—(Before Lord Chief Justice Tindal.)—Thomas Murray, Henry Howard, John Cunliffe, William Ellis, Elijah Clay, Joseph Green, Thomas Roberts, and William Fearn, convicted, on Monday last, of the demolition of the house of the Rev. Robert Ellis Aitkens, were sentenced: Thomas Murray, Henry Howard, and Ellis, to transportation for twenty-one years; and the others for ten years.

**LANCASHIRE, Thursday Night.**—A number of prisoners were this day convicted of various offences, and sentence passed upon them according to their degrees of guilt. Several prisoners pleaded guilty, and were ordered to enter into recognizances to appear for judgment when called on. When all the cases in this court had been disposed of, Lord Abinger, addressing the common jury, said he was happy to inform them that they were now discharged. He expressed himself satisfied with the patient attention they had given to the several cases, and concurred in the propriety of all their verdicts. It must have given them great pain to witness the delusion which had prevailed among some of the working classes; and he could not conclude without saying that, though the Crown was under the necessity, for the sake of the public safety, of bringing the unfortunate offenders to justice, the prosecutions had been conducted with as much leniency and forbearance as possible, consistent with public justice. The following are the sentences:—Fifteen years' transportation, 5; seven years' transportation, 6; eighteen months' imprisonment, 6; year's imprisonment, 65; ten months' imprisonment, 1; six months' imprisonment, 28; four months' imprisonment, 1; three months' imprisonment, 5.

**POLICE.—BOW-STREET.**—Margaret Angus, Alexander Johnson, and Hugh Steele, were placed at the bar, on Friday, on the charge of stealing eight 5*l.* notes, the property of Thomas Fairweather. All the notes were produced, and identified as being the same as those lost by Mr. Fairweather. Several other witnesses were called, who connected the prisoners together in a variety of private transactions; and a letter from Steele to Johnson, indicating a knowledge of the transaction, was put in and proved to be in his handwriting. Mr. Twyford committed the prisoners to take their trial at the next Old Bailey Sessions.

## FOREIGN.

The Paris papers of Wednesday are nearly unanimous in their assertion that an obvious coolness between France and England exists, and to remove which, it is now suggested, is one of the causes to which the visit of the King of the Belgians may be ascribed. It was said on the Bourse that "the French Government had demanded of the English Cabinet the motive for the activity now observable in the dockyards of Great Britain, and that the reply had been favourable to the maintenance of the existing good understanding between the two countries."

The *Barcelona Constitutional* absurdly insists that French intervention in Spanish affairs had only been prevented by the death of the Duke of Orleans, and the decision of Zurbano in clearing Catalonia of the Carlists.

**THE KING OF HANOVER.**—It is said that the King has not entirely recovered from the illness which seized him at Dusseldorf, but still feels himself very weak. Those about him are not without uneasiness on his account.

**INDIA.**—With pain, but without hesitation, we lay before our readers the following extract, from a hurried letter written on the 27th August at Bombay, by Major Messiter, of the 28th Regiment. "The Colonel is going away in command of a brigade. I therefore fall into the command of a regiment. We take the field immediately. Most disastrous news [have] arrived [from] the interior. The 41st cut to pieces. [A reference to some private affairs follows.] Yours, &c., JOHN MESSITER."

There is no doubt of the authenticity of this letter, and it is certain that the writer, well known as a gallant and able officer, would not make such a communication without a full conviction of its truth. The Bombay journals, however, of the 27th of August, the date of Major Messiter's letter, are wholly silent, not only as to the disaster spoken of, but as to any immediate probability of such a disaster; and it has not hitherto happened that the Indian press has, with respect to information, been in arrear of the Government. Major Messiter's position was such as to expose him to be misled: he had but just arrived, probably but a few hours, from Sydney; and though it is nearly impossible that he could have been so ignorant of the events of last winter as to confound the 41st with the 44th, Candahar with Cabul, still he was in circumstances to be very easily imposed upon by any fabricated or exaggerated story. Such is the state of the case, and such are, we think, the considerations on both sides. Our own opinion—an opinion to which the reader is entitled—is, that Major Messiter has been misinformed, and that his melancholy statement is either altogether groundless, or the gross exaggeration of some trifling reverse. At the Horse Guards returns from the 41st have been received to the 1st of July. The last advices, which represent the 41st as detached from the main army on the way to Quetta, are of the 29th July. —Standard, Friday.



## PORTRAITS OF ROYAL PERSONAGES.



PORTRAIT OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF SUSSEX.

## HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF SUSSEX.

We believe we may say, without the arrogance of a boast, that we are presenting to our readers not only a speaking and characteristic likeness, but a beautifully-executed portrait, of the Duke of Sussex—one of the most honoured of the uncles of our Queen, and perhaps, as far as political principles are interested, the most liberal prince that ever stood in relation to the throne. The portrait is copied, by permission, from one of a splendid series of drawings executed in Paris, by S. Diez, an artist who has been peculiarly patronised by the condescension of the English royal family, and in no instance more so than by the facility afforded him of making so faithful a resemblance of the contour, bearing, and aspect of the countenance and person—as is undeniably given to our readers—of his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex in the spirited picture before them.

The public life of the duke is fresh in the memory of the world, but it is not in reference to that that we shall now address society. He is known to be a favourite uncle of the Sovereign, by whom he has been invested with the colonelcy of the Honourable Artillery Company, a dignity hitherto only appertaining to the Crown. He is also acting Grand Master and first and principal Knight of the Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath. These, however, are military titles, and we now prefer to speak of the Prince with reference to the cause of Christianity, the progress of civilization, and the arts of peace. Of these (we mean always in a public sense) he has been an enthusiastic and industrious patron. He has loved science, and promoted literature and art: he has accepted and maintained, as long as the condition of his finances would allow him, the Presidency of the Royal Society and the Society of Arts. The former he avowedly abandoned from considerations of retrenchment and expediency. But there is no dignity in which he more rejoices, or in which many thousands of persons are more proud to do him honour, than in that of

## GRAND MASTER OF THE FREEMASONS OF ENGLAND AND WALES.

These letters are perhaps his purest and best emblazonment of Christian renown—they are in themselves the symbols of a brotherhood—the most beautiful in its foundation—the most widely extended in its influence—the most enduring in its stability—the most binding in its principles of love and charity—the most thoroughly affectionate in spirit, and pervaded with the warmest impulses of the human heart—of all the speculations of mankind for promoting the sympathies of our nature, or adding to the crime-curtained pittance of man's happiness upon earth. More and more do the beauties and virtues of Freemasonry impress or rather impose themselves upon the world of brethren whom it has gathered within its glorious circle. In all emergencies of difficulty and danger—in war, in plague, in prison—they have softened the asperities of tyranny, and quelled the cruelty of revenge—they have set up "Brotherhood" as the sign of succour, and made peace smile in havoc, in bloodshed, at the mouth of the cannon, and upon the edge of the sword. More life has been saved by Freemasonry—more assistance rendered to distress and misery—more violent passions conquered, and more malice humbled into shame,

than by any other foundation short of the divine one of Christianity itself. To be at the head of so grand, so vast, widespread, and philanthropic an institution, in a mighty country like our own, is almost to hold the spring of the fountain from which its beauty and its goodness flow. The Prince whose portrait is before us occupies that noble position in the eyes of our English Brotherhood of Freemasons, and to them we dedicate it, with feelings of veneration and respect. If it should take a place or find a record in the lodges of the empire, we shall rejoice in that little "freemasonry of our own" which has set up in the heart of excellent institutions the honoured likeness of their excellent chief.

Let us turn now in fairness to a general mention of the work from which we have been permitted to make the above admirable engraving. It is published by Messrs. A. H. Baily and Co., and is entitled "Portraits of the Royal Family and most distinguished Nobles and Commoners of Great Britain," and executed in lithography from the drawings of S. Diez. The artist is portrait-painter in ordinary to his Serene Highness the Duke of Saxe Meiningen, under whose immediate patronage he has visited this country, and whose letters have procured him the most flattering notice and great personal encouragement, as well of her Majesty the Queen, and her illustrious consort, as of her Majesty the Queen Dowager. Not only have their Majesties and his Royal Highness Prince Albert honoured Mr. Diez with sittings for their own portraits, but they have personally interested themselves to procure him the notice and co-operation of those to whom he could not, otherwise, have hoped to obtain such favourable access. An anecdotal instance of this sort of

interest in the success of the portraits is told us of that of the Duke of Wellington (an excellent one in point of character), who, during his sitting, was honoured by a visit from Prince Albert, who endeavoured for a long period to keep him in conversation, in order that the artist might have the benefit of the animation which the act of speaking upon interesting subjects might arouse.

*Augustus P.*

The Prince himself has been well taken, her Majesty better, and the Duchess of Kent best of all. Lord Hill's likeness is admirable; Lord Lyndhurst's hardly so faithful, while that of the Duke of Sussex will speak for itself in the columns of our ILLUSTRATED NEWS. All the portraits are beautifully lithographed, and the work is got up with much grace, elegance, and enterprise. It can hardly fail to be popular.

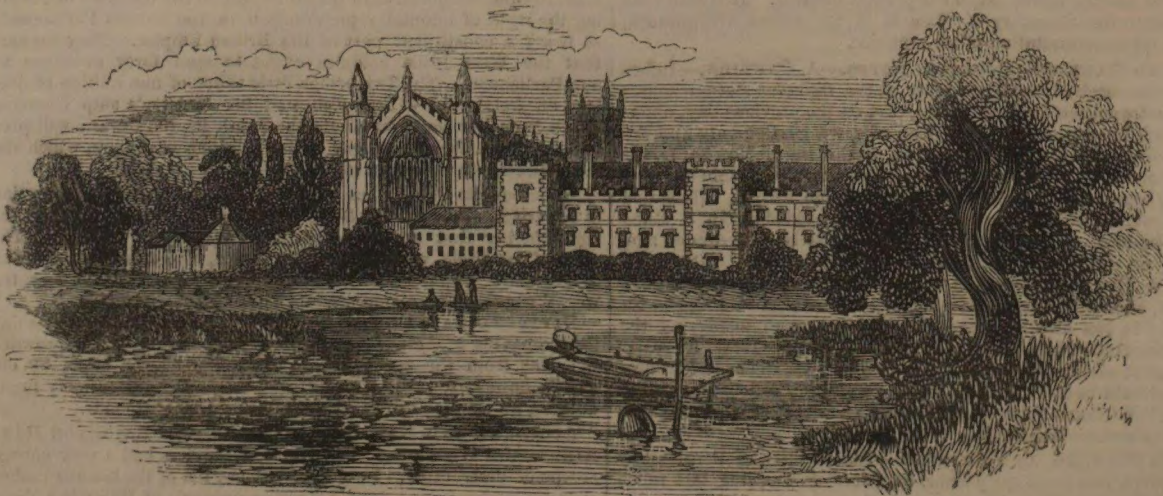
## FUNERAL OF THE LATE MARQUIS WELLESLEY.

On Saturday the mortal remains of the late venerable head of the Wellesley family—which had previously been lying in state in the council chamber of Eton College—were consigned to their final resting-place in the chapel of that noble school. The occasion created a universal feeling of sympathy; and the arrivals during the morning included several of the nobility, who, while prevented by the express wish of the family from taking part in the proceedings, were still anxious to pay their last tribute of respect to the deceased nobleman. All applications on the part of the public for admission to the chapel during the performance of the ceremony were necessarily refused, it having been arranged that the pupils of the ancient college (640 in number), of which his lordship had been so distinguished an ornament, should occupy their customary places in the choir. A number of tickets were, however, issued for the organ-loft and the ante-chapel, both of which were crowded with spectators long before the commencement of the ceremony.



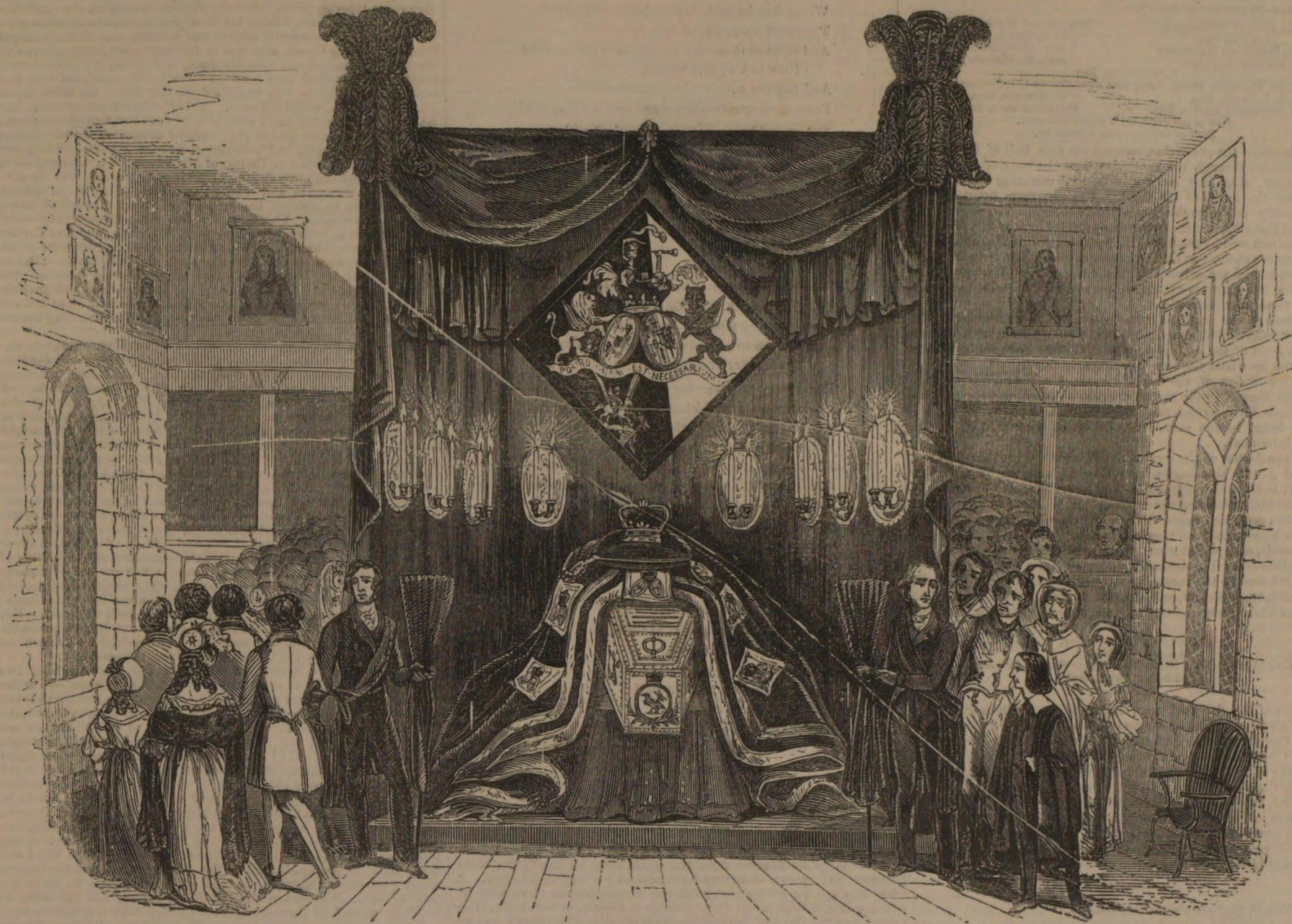
THE COFFIN.

In the course of the morning the following distinguished connexions of the deceased arrived at the Provost's lodge, where they were received by the Rev. Francis Hodgson, B.D.:—The Duke of Wellington, Lord Cowley, ambassador to the court of the Tuileries,



ETON COLLEGE—THE BURIAL PLACE OF THE MARQUIS WELLESLEY.





THE LYING IN STATE.]

the Hon. and Rev. Gerald Valerian Wellesley, D.D., Lord Hather-  
ton, the Marquis of Douro, the Rev. Henry Wellesley, R. Welles-  
ley, Esq., Charles Cullen Smith, Esq., the Hon. Gerald Welles-  
ley, &c.

The funeral procession left the Election Hall, and proceeded  
through the chantry, entering the quadrangle under the clock-  
tower, and passed into the chapel at the south-west entrance in the  
following order:—

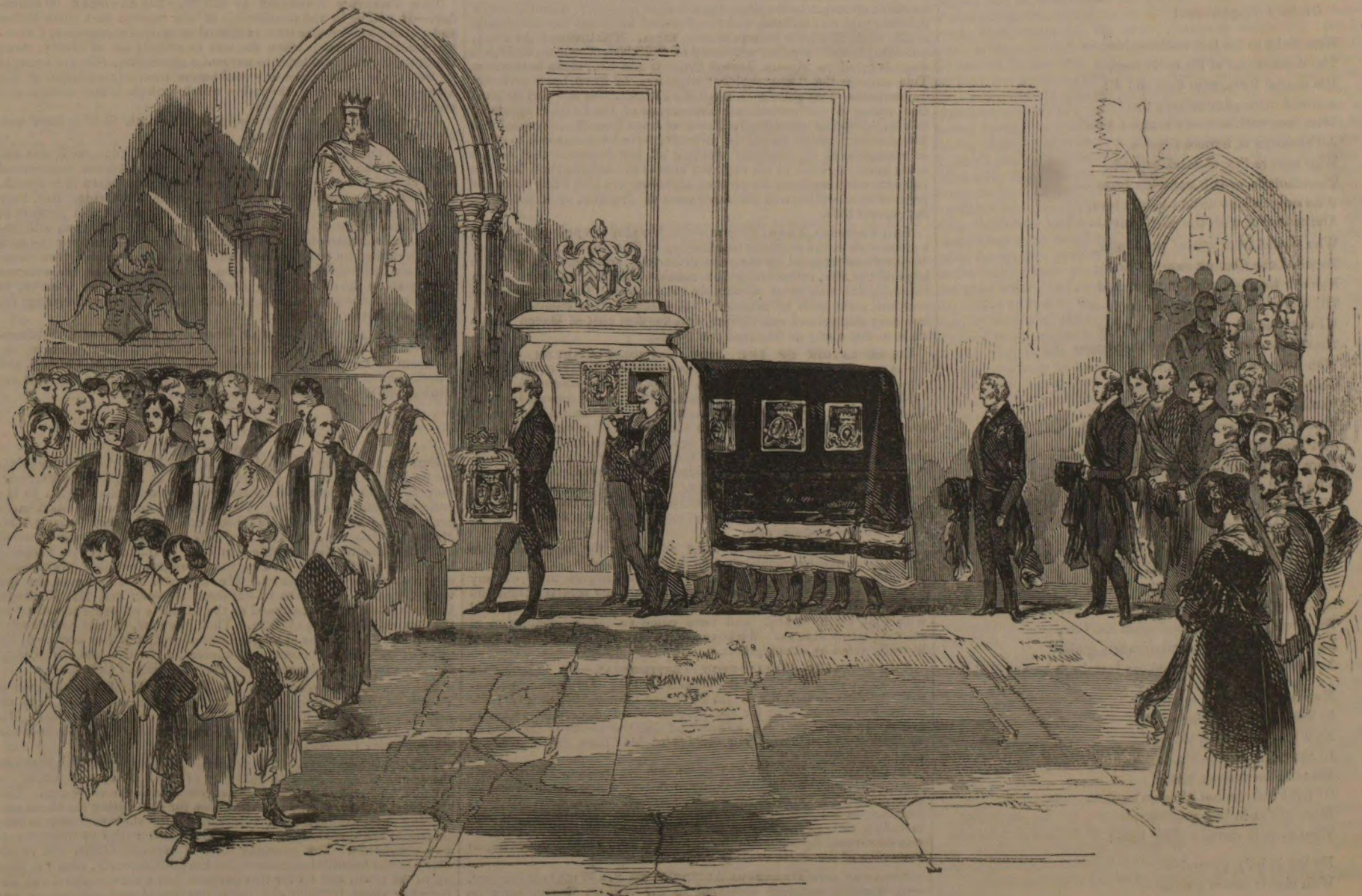
The Undertaker.  
Two Mutes.  
Twelve Choristers, in white surplices.  
Provost of Eton, the Rev. Mr. Hodgson.  
Head Master of Eton, Rev. E. Hawtrey.  
Other Gentlemen of the College.  
Plume of feathers.  
Two officiating Clergymen.  
The Coronet, family arms appended.  
**THE COFFIN,**

Page.  
2 Pages.

Vice-Provost.  
Under-Master.

Page.  
2 Pages.

richly covered with crimson velvet, and surmounted by a magnifi-  
cent pall, the aids of which were emblazoned with the emblematical  
orders of the family; consisting of the arms of Mornington, Wel-  
lesley, Cowley, &c., &c. The pall was supported by the following  
noblemen, all of whom are among the senior pupils of the school:  
Lord Henley, Lord Belgrave, Lord Darnley, Earl of Dunkelin,  
Lord Burghley, Lord Brownlow Cecil.  
The coffin was immediately followed by the Earl of Mornington



THE PROCESSION IN THE CHAPEL.



as chief mourner, supported by the Right Hon. O. R. Blake, her Majesty's Chief Remembrancer; and Alfred Montgomery, Esq., the deceased's private secretary.

The Duke of Wellington  
Lord Cowley  
Right Hon. Lord Hatherton  
Marquis of Douro  
Hon. Gerald Wellesley, D.D.  
C. C. Smith, Esq.  
Rev. H. Wellesley.  
Hon. G. Wellesley.  
R. Wellesley, Esq.  
John Thornton Down, Esq., sole executor to the deceased.  
E. J. Smith, Esq.  
W. Stevens, Esq.  
R. Montgomery Martin, Esq.  
Fortescue Bate, Esq.  
Five of the deceased's upper servants.  
Four of the deceased's footmen.

In this order the procession entered the side hall of the college, and proceeded through the sanctuary into the body of the chapel, on entering which the choir commenced chanting the beautiful service for the burial of the dead. The mourners occupied the stalls usually filled by the heads of the college. The service was Croft and Purcell's, and the organ was presided over by Mr. Mitchell. The lesson was read by the Rev. Mr. Hodgson. The coffin, upon being taken into the choir, was set in the centre aisle upon tressels, upon which was placed the coronet of the deceased, the illustrious relatives of the late marquis taking their seats in the stalls appropriated for them near the coffin.

The whole of the Etonians (between six and seven hundred) had previously entered the chapel, and taken their places, with the numerous friends of the college authorities, who were admitted by tickets, and by whom the chapel was nearly filled.

At the conclusion of the burial service, Mr. Mitchell performed the "Dead March" in the sacred oratorio of *Saul*, and the mournful cavalcade then retired from the chapel, and proceeded to the provost's lodge in the same order in which they walked to the place of interment.

At the conclusion of the service the Provost received the personal thanks of Lords Mornington and Cowley, and the Hon. Gerald Wellesley, D.D., and the Duke of Wellington shook hands with the rev. gentleman on leaving the chapel.

The coffin remained exposed for some time, in order to give the pupils an opportunity of viewing it, after which it was lowered into the vault, and placed close to that of the late provost's, the Rev. Dr. Goodall. The deceased nobleman is the sixth person who has been interred in the vault, the others being the late Dr. Goodall, Provost Briggs, Miskeate, and Provost Bland and his lady. The coffin was elaborately decorated, and bore the following inscription:—

Richard Colley Wellesley,  
Marquess Wellesley,  
Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, &c., &c.,  
Died 20th of Sept., 1842.  
Aged 83.

The arms of the deceased were engraved on a silver-gilt plate over the above, the whole surmounted by the memorable motto borne by the late marquis in honour of his exertions in the Eastern empire—"Super Indos protulit Imperium."

The Duke of Wellington and the other members of the deceased's family left Eton immediately after the ceremony, proceeding, as on their arrival, through Slough and Drayton.

The whole of the arrangements connected with the funeral were under the entire superintendence of Mr. W. French, undertaker, of No. 7, Edward-street, Portman-square; they were most efficiently made, and ably carried into effect.

'Neath that old classic roof to-day,  
In marble vault of death,  
Shall lie his form of torpid clay,  
In whose old bosom not one ray  
Of life now lingereth!  
Its beauty dead,  
Its glory fled,  
Mute all its voice of love;  
Its soul gone up, that soul of fire,  
That wisdom's word or virtue's lyre  
Would still with glowing truth inspire  
On holy wings above!

Here sinks to his last resting-place,—  
The death-home of his noble race,—  
His mortal form, who once did fill  
A world with admiration's thrill—  
Who bore within God's image-frame  
All elements of human fame—  
Who wore in life, as meek as now,  
The scholar's wreath upon his brow—  
Who sang in smooth and gentle lays,  
And twined it with the poet's bays—  
Who turned from arts of peace afar,  
To wield the flaming sword of war;  
Nor e'er its unsheath'd glory stayed  
Till vict'ry blushed upon the blade—  
Who stirred the senate with a voice  
That made old wisdom's soul rejoice—  
Who sat on a vice-regal throne,  
Calm, self-reposing, and alone,  
In silent greatness, till he found  
Vast-spreading empires circling round,  
And England's realms, grow day by day,  
More limitless beneath his sway—  
Who ruled with splendour, and resigned  
With fine simplicity of mind,  
Embracing friends and baffling foes,  
With calm, unruffled, grand repose  
Of spirit, that bespoke to all the state  
A patriot hero, good as well as great!  
At last, when all ambition's voice was mute,  
The silver warrior grasped again the lute,  
Badelife away in minstrel numbers glide,  
And, when its pulses ceased, on learning's bosom died!

Now his body sinks to gloom  
In the everlasting tomb—  
Now his spirit takes his rest  
In the palace of the blest:  
Beautiful in radiant birth  
Of light that cannot glow on earth—  
More bright in that angelic sphere  
Than even in starlike glory here!  
He lies in holy ground—  
With classic scenes around—

Where first his fresh aspiring youth  
Was taught to tread the pleasant paths of truth.  
Where first he met, in learning's happy strife,  
The sweet companionships of after life;  
And some of those who shared his fortunes there  
Now to his grave repair,  
And pay the tribute of affection's tears  
From aged eyes that time has dimm'd with years!  
Lo! yon old mourner—so convulsed with woe—  
Whose sobbing sorrows half refuse to flow  
Up from the heart in that wild gushing rain  
Which robs the soul of grief of half its pain;  
But rather—as an earthquake—shake his frame  
With an emotion that seems all too deep

To let him weep—  
His name?  
That is the brother of the honoured one—  
The glorious sharer of his earlier doom—  
The sorrowing mourner by his marble tomb—  
And pilgrim to his grave in grief and gloom—  
The warrior Wellington!

Respect the heart-wrung sob—the stifled groan—  
He mourns a nature kindred with his own:  
Kindred in love, in brotherhood, in name,  
In honour, glory, goodness, greatness, fame;  
All that can bless the virtuous, wise, and brave,  
And bring such blessed griefers round a mortal's grave!

No more! The warrior's brow is clear.  
No more the mourners linger near—  
For they have seen the drear vault close  
Upon its tenant's dark repose—  
Deep caverned in the silent sod,  
Whose soul is now at peace with God!  
But earth holds memories of the dead—  
All warmly glowing yet—  
Of him around whose living head  
Honour such lovely lustre shed  
As fame shall ne'er forget.  
He claims new life of an eternal kind,  
For Wellesley's life is now—the Life of Mind!

#### COUNTRY NEWS.

**THE BANK OF MANCHESTER.**—Mr. Edward Burdekin, the managing director of the Bank of Manchester, who for many years has enjoyed the entire confidence of the directors of that establishment, has suddenly disappeared from the bank, from his home, and Manchester, and reports state that he is now on his way to America. A few days ago the newspapers published the particulars of an extraordinary case of bankruptcy (in re Raleigh v. Good), in which Mr. Burdekin and the Bank of Manchester were peculiarly interested, and on Saturday last Mr. Burdekin should have again met the commissioners on the re-examination of the bankrupts. He, however, appears to have absconded on the evening previous. The Bank of Manchester has recently incurred bad debts to an immense amount, but in most cases it has been in some way connected with the business of the parties who have failed in its debt. No blame is attached to the directors for having in the first instance appointed Mr. Burdekin manager of the bank, but the whole evil is attributed to his having subsequently become a director also, which, of course, made him at once a master and servant in the same institution—a position of almost unlimited power, and which never ought to be tolerated in any joint-stock company. A person, signing himself a "Shareholder," published some time ago a circular, addressed to his associates, in which he called attention to the present state of the company, which for some time has paid no dividend, and the shares of which are now unsaleable at £3, while £10 have been paid upon them. The losses of the bank, according to this circular, amounted to £700,000, of which, £170,000 was advanced to Messrs. Joseph Raleigh and Co., since bankrupts. This advance the "Shareholder" considers to have been perfectly unjustifiable. This circular is dated the 15th ult. We are glad to learn that, owing to the considerate forbearance of the London agents of this bank, and an exceedingly liberal advance from the Liverpool and Manchester District Bank, the directors have been enabled to effect an arrangement for promptly meeting all the demands that can be made upon the bank in the ordinary course of business; and that the calamities arising from its present situation are not likely to be increased by any failure in the repayment of deposits, or in providing for current bills.

**THE VICTORIA ARCH, PERTH.**—On Monday the proposal to erect a stone arch at the southern termination of Prince's-street, where her Majesty was received by the civic authorities, and presented with the keys of the city, came under the consideration of the Perth Town Council, and was most favourably entertained. The contemplated arch will serve both to ornament the burgh, and to commemorate, in a very elegant and appropriate way, the first visit of Queen Victoria to as fair a city as Scotland can boast.

**CONSECRATION OF THE NEW CATHOLIC CHURCH OF ST. BEDE, AT MASBROUGH.**—The interesting ceremony of consecration of the church of St. Bede, on a site liberally presented to the Catholics, at Masbrough, by B. Badger, Esq., was performed by the Right Rev. Dr. Briggs, vicar apostolic of the district, on Wednesday week, when the proceedings were throughout of a very impressive character, and appropriate to the occasion. The new ecclesiastical structure is an interesting object, not very far from the Masbrough station, and will strike every beholder as being characteristic of the purpose for which it is erected, being in a style of English architecture very prevalent about the end of the fourteenth century, and calculated to impress more by its aptness than many edifices do by either bulk or magnificence.

**MAXWELLTOWN CHURCH.**—The origin of the lamentable fire which destroyed so completely this edifice still remains a mystery. Nothing has transpired tending in the slightest degree to throw any light on the subject. The managers have already received from the Friendly Insurance Office the amount of the £1000 policy insured with that establishment, and have come to the determination of erecting a new church. We have no doubt that their efforts will be liberally aided by subscriptions.

**THE GLASGOW WELLINGTON TESTIMONIAL.**—In consequence of an application from the sub-committee of the Wellington testimonial, the directors of the Royal Exchange have agreed to give a site in front of that building for the erection of the equestrian statue in honour of the duke. We understand that the statue is expected to be finished and in Glasgow by the 1st of May next, the birthday of the noble duke.

**OPENING OF THE NEW DOCKS AT NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE.**—The public opening of these docks, which are remarkable, as including the largest lock in the known world, took place on Monday, in the presence of a concourse of at least 25,000 persons, including most of the leading inhabitants of the county. The event was celebrated by a public dinner. [We shall give an engraving illustrative of the above event in our next number.]

**STRANGE AND DREADFUL ACCIDENT TO SIR WILLIAM GEARY.**—A dreadful accident happened to Sir William Geary, early on

Thursday morning se'nnight, at Oxonhoath, in Kent. It appears that the hon. baronet, on entering his dressing-room, fell over a glass screen, which was broken to pieces, and a large fragment, presenting a very sharp tapering point, inflicted a frightful wound on the right side of Sir William's neck, behind the lower jaw, within the smallest possible distance of the carotid artery, and dividing one of its principal branches. Lady Geary, who was in the next room, instantly ran to Sir William's assistance, with her maid, and the sight that presented itself to her agonized gaze may be more easily conceived than described. Sir William was stretched on the floor, his life's blood gushing out with fearful violence. At her ladyship's suggestion, her maid, a Swiss, courageously seized the wound, and tightly compressing it with her hands, stayed the frightful effusion of blood. In the mean time messengers had been despatched for Messrs. Starling and Vine, of Hadlow, and Dr. Taylor, of Maidstone. On their arrival it was found that the only chance of saving the patient was by performing the important and difficult operation of tying the carotid artery in order to prevent hemorrhage, the least renewal of which must have been fatal. The operation was most skilfully performed by Mr. Starling, assisted by his partner, Mr. Vine, and Dr. Taylor. It was unattended by the slightest additional bleeding, a point of the highest importance in this extreme case, and was borne with extreme fortitude by the previously well-nigh exhausted sufferer. On Sunday evening Sir William appeared to be as low as it was possible to be—and alive, but rallied a little during the night. The last report was, that he had not gone back during the preceding twelve hours.

**EXTENSIVE ROBBERY AT BATH.**—On Tuesday afternoon information was circulated throughout the metropolitan police district, that a youth, named Moses Harding, had, on Monday morning, committed an extensive robbery at No. 41, Guy-street, Bath, and had been traced to London with the stolen property, consisting of a carpet-bag, red pattern on green, with a considerable quantity of plate, comprising spoons and forks of different sizes, an antique fish-slice, silver sugar-spoon and sifter, &c. Some of the articles marked "B.," and others "J. M. B.," a great variety of valuable jewellery, amongst which were a diamond pin, three enamelled studs, a gold chain with two clasps, representing a hand; numerous rings, brooches, &c., set with pearls, topazes, and other jewels; a perforated antique silver basket, of small size; a silver-gilt round snuff-box, with chased representation of the ghost scene in *Hamlet*; a large round single silver watch, marked "M. B.," a Spanish silver medal, a bronze French ditto, a medal descriptive of the history of Napoleon, and several other silver medals; five guineas of George III., and a quantity of fourpenny pieces. The fugitive is described as sixteen years of age, five feet five inches high, fair complexion, slender, and wore a blue frock coat and brown cloth waistcoat. He, and a young man who was with him, aged about twenty-one, with dark hair and full face, are stated to have arrived in London on Tuesday morning, by the luggage-train, from Chippenham.

**EARTHQUAKE IN SCOTLAND.**—On Saturday, the 24th ult., two rather smart shocks of earthquake were felt at Comrie, one in the morning, at five minutes to six, and the other at one minute to seven in the evening. In the usual scale the former is registered at three for shake and four for sound, and the latter as two for tremor and three for sound. By the first the inverted pendulum in the steeple was moved to the N.W. 1-8th inch, the horizontal pendulum about 1-16th inch, and the spring pendulum ranged W. 1-8th and depth 1-16th. In the second shock none of these seismometers were sensibly affected; but the sand-glass (one of which happened not to be set for the first shock) sunk on the latter occasion fully 1-10th inch, which is almost the same effect that a heavy carriage passing the house where it was placed has upon it, and a very delicate spring pendulum attached to this instrument vibrated E. and W. 1-8th inch, with no perceptible dip. The barometer and thermometer, which were strictly watched, seemed neither of them to be in the least affected. The former stood at 29.528 inches, and the latter at 55.10, for more than three-quarters of an hour after the last shock.

**HYDROPHOBIA.**—About five or six weeks ago, William Thorp, aged 77 years, was bitten by a dog, at Maltby, at which place he resided. The dog, as we understand, turned out to be mad, and in a day or two afterwards the animal died. The wound inflicted by the bite was immediately over the left eye, and being only a small one, speedily healed, the old man refusing to consult a surgeon, and saying that he should take no harm. At the beginning of last week, feeling unwell, he came by the coach to Sheffield, with the intention of obtaining medical advice, but neglected to do so, and on Thursday week decided symptoms of hydrophobia presented themselves; the unfortunate man frothed at the mouth, became very violent, and died in great agony, on Friday week, about three o'clock, at the house of his son-in-law, in New-street.

**THE PRESTON ROBBERY OF £2000.**—BIRKENHEAD, Wednesday.—It will be in the recollection of our readers that Eliza Bailey and a male acquaintance were examined on several occasions at Union-hall before Mr. Traill, when she was eventually set at liberty, there not being sufficient evidence to warrant a committal. She was brought to this place, where she has undergone three examinations at the Town-hall, Birkenhead, the last of which took place last evening, and ended in her committal for trial.

The shipwrights and their employers at South Shields have now come to an amicable agreement.

**THE COLLIERIES' STRIKE.**—We are informed that, with one exception, all the collieries in the Holytown district have commenced work at the rate of wages insisted on by the men when they struck. The colliers in the neighbourhood of Airdrie, Coatbridge, &c., have likewise generally returned to their work, and are paid at the rate of about four shillings per day. The iron-miners, however, still remain out, and there is little appearance of adjustment, for the men are determined on the one hand, and the large stocks of iron-stone which are understood to have been accumulated make the masters equally so on the other. The Lothian colliers are, we observe, to have a great delegate meeting on Wednesday, to try and arrange for an adjustment in that county.

**ROBBERY AT THE RAILWAY STATION, DERBY.**—On Wednesday evening, during the absence of the clerk, in the locomotive department of the North Midland Railway, the office was entered, and a desk robbed of a sum of money, the exact amount of which is not known, but it is believed to be from £60 to £70.

#### IRELAND.

**DUBLIN, October 11.**—It is stated that the various law appointments in the gift of the Government are at length definitively arranged, and in a manner calculated to give satisfaction both to the profession and the public. The Right Hon. Francis Blackburne goes to the Rolls Court, in succession to the late lamented Sir Michael O'Loughlin, Mr. T. B. Smith is appointed Attorney-General, and the Solicitor-Generalship has been conferred on Mr. Sergeant Greene, a gentleman who had the strongest possible professional claims on the Whig Ministry. Mr. Brewster is to receive the coif vacant by the promotion of Sergeant Greene; and Mr. Keatinge, Queen's Counsel, is mentioned as the former's probable successor as the law adviser at the Castle. This, however, is not yet decided upon. Mr. Litton has at length been offered, and has accepted, the office of Master in Chancery, in succession to the late Mr. Curry, thereby causing a vacancy in the representation of Coleraine.

The order for the removal of Mr. Nicholls, Chief Commissioner of Poor-laws, from Dublin, to Somerset-house, London, has been received, and he takes his departure in a few days from Ireland. He will be succeeded either by Sir E. Head or Mr. Hall, son-in-law of Chief Justice Pennefather.

**BALLINASLOE FAIR.**—The great fair of this place, which occupied the minds of all classes in this part of the country and, indeed, in Ireland generally, commenced last week with the show day. This show means an exhibition of the sheep for sale during the three succeeding days, grouped upon this occasion for show in flocks, as they belong to the various owners, hemmed in and tended by their respective shepherds. The grouping thus of between 60,000 and 70,000 sheep in the beautiful domain of the Earl of Clancarty, which is close up to the town, and let for this purpose, has a most pastoral and picturesque effect through the numerous vistas and plantations, and



tends greatly when the weather is fine, as it fortunately is on the present occasion, to enhance the appearance and value of the stock and attract purchasers. The show was splendid, and the supply abundant and of fine quality. There was a depreciation of several shillings per head on an average as compared with any of the last ten preceding years, during which period stock in this county has borne but a middle price, and had it not been that the fair was crowded with speculators from all parts, who calculated on getting stock for nothing, matters would have been much worse. Although the first day is called the show day, it is the greatest selling day also, and those who do not dispose of their stock on that day have a sorry chance on the three succeeding days, when the fair is held on the common fair green.

**AFFAIR OF HONOUR.**—The quarrel and assault that took place at the town of Westport some days ago between Lord James Browne, the second son of the Marquis of Sligo, and Mr. George Ousley Higgins, was disposed of by a duel between those gentlemen, at a place called Caranacun, in the same county. Lord James Browne was attended by Mr. Moore, of Moore Hall, who acted as his immediate friend, and was also accompanied by his brother-in-law, Colonel Knox; and Mr. Higgins had for his acting friend the Hon. Frederick Cavendish, the proprietor of the *Castlebar Telegraph* newspaper. The parties having taken their ground, Lord James Browne discharged his pistol at his antagonist without effect, when Mr. Higgins fired in the air; and the affair having thus terminated, the parties left the ground without any reconciliation.

In this said town of Westport a very imposing and interesting ceremony took place in the profession of two young ladies of family and fortune as nuns of the sisterhood of the Order of Mercy, a branch of which establishment has within a few weeks been formed in the town. The Archbishop of Tuam officiated and preached a most eloquent and appropriate sermon. He confined himself to his sacred subject, and he did it justice with meekness. The crowd attending the chapel on the occasion was immense, and nothing could be better conducted than the arrangements, or more religiously attractive than the whole scene.

**AN IRISH REGISTRATION COURT.**—The monotonous business of the Revision Court of Dublin was on Thursday week relieved by sundry efforts of gaiety, which were received with immense satisfaction, and all seemed to be of opinion that it is good to be "merry and wise." The first provocation to this sprightly mood was the occurrence in Merrion-ward of the name of the Right Hon. F. Blackburne, her Majesty's (*qu. late*) Attorney-General. The Lord Mayor inquired whether there was any objection to the claimant?—Mr. Crean: Yes, my lord, I have an objection to his being placed upon the roll.—Lord Mayor: Have you any objection to his being placed in the Rolls?—(Laughter).—Mr. Crean: Indeed I have, my lord, a very strong objection, if I could help it (Laughter).—The claimant was admitted.—The name of *Stanley Ireland* was next objected to by Mr. Crean, on the Liberal side, upon the ground of his being a defaulter in the pipe-water rent.—Lord Mayor to Mr. Crean: Is it from your side, Mr. Crean, that the objection to *Ireland* comes?—Mr. Crean: You see, my lord, we do not like the name of *Stanley* (Laughter).—The Lord Mayor: But, strange to say, in the present instance, by admitting *Stanley*, you extend the franchise to *Ireland* (Laughter).—It was proved that the tax in question had been paid, and the objection to his name was consequently overruled.—The Lord Mayor: This is a *great day for Ireland*, notwithstanding your objections (Laughter).—The next claimant was Henry Chinnery Justice. On the name "Justice" being called out.—Mr. Wauchob: I am glad to be able to congratulate your lordship on the proximity which now appears to exist between *Justice* and *Ireland* (Laughter).—The Lord Mayor: I am happy to receive your congratulation, and rejoice to find it comes from you (Laughter).—The claim of the Right Hon. Justice Devonshire Jackson was objected to on the Liberal side for the non-payment of *minister's money*.—The Lord Mayor said he would have been very sorry if the learned judge had been found in arrear of any other tax but *minister's money* (Laughter).



### NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

**PORTSMOUTH.**—The *St. Vincent*, *Caledonia*, and *Camperdown*, the flagships at Portsmouth, Plymouth, and Sheerness, have been ordered to increase their complement to 630 men.

The *Warspite*, 50, Captain Lord John Hay, has got her new mainmast in, and will go out of harbour on or before the 20th instant. It is stated that Lord John Hay is going to leave her, to take the command of the *Albion*, 90, about to be commissioned at Plymouth. Should that be the case, his lordship will have no difficulty in getting a crew. The *Albion* has already got her masts and bowsprit in, and is quite ready for commissioning.

The *Orestes*, 18, Commander the Hon. S. T. Carnegie, will be reported ready for sea on the 18th inst.

The *Samarang*, 25, will be commissioned in a few days. The *Britannia*, 120, was taken into the basin, and will be docked immediately. It is stated that she will shortly be commissioned as the flag-ship at this port, and the *St. Vincent* will be sent to the Mediterranean.

A number of line-of-battle ships are being put in a state of forwardness for commissioning, so that when wanted there will be no necessity to have them taken into dock to be repaired. Their lower masts are to be stepped, and the rigging ready fitted be put over their mast-head. The *Edinburgh*, 72, has already been docked, and was removed from the basin last week.

The *Phoenix*, 4, steam-frigate, Commander J. Richardson, is hourly expected from the Mediterranean. She left Malta on the 25th ult.

The *Cambridge*, 78, Captain E. Barnard, is also expected home from the Mediterranean to be paid off.

**DEVONPORT.**—The *Nile*, 92, is selected as one of the ten sail of the line, advanced ships at this port, instead of one of the smaller rates. If the *Superb* is also substituted for one of the old line-of-battle ships, we shall have six out of the ten new vessels—*St. George*, 120; *Royal William*, 120; *Royal Adelaide*, 110; *Nile*, 92; *Albion*, 90; and *Superb*, 80. The *Nile* was brought from her moorings alongside the dockyard last week. There are no ships nor vessels of war in the Sound.

**IN HARBOUR IN COMMISSION.**—The *Caledonia*, 120, flag of the Port Admiral, Sir David Milne, Bart., G.C.B., Captain A. Milne; the *San Josef*, 110, flag of Rear Admiral Superintendent Sir S. Pym, K.C.B., Captain F. Burgoyne; the *Kite* steam-vessel, Lieut. Com. Pasco, for the coast of Africa; the *Spiteful* and the *Confiance* steamers, and the *Goodwill* and the *Devon* lighters.

**GIBRALTAR.** Sept. 29.—Her Majesty's steam-vessel *Polypheus* arrived from Malta on the 25th inst., with the mail for England, and sailed on the evening of the 26th, with that brought by the *Montrose* packet. Her Majesty's steam-vessel *Dee* arrived on the 25th, with two companies of Artillery from Woolwich. Her Majesty's ship *Thunderer*, 84, Captain D. Pring, has received orders for England, and is to sail with the first fair wind for Plymouth. Ships at Gibraltar—*Formidable*, 84; *Thunderer*, 84; and steam-vessels *Lizard* and *Dee*.

**MOVEMENT OF TROOPS IN CANADA.**—Advices have been received to the 15th ultimo, by which it would appear that at that time the King's Dragoon Guards were at Detroit, and about to detach a squadron to Montreal to relieve the 7th Hussars, who were to embark for England, with the brigade of Foot Guards, about the end of September. Captain Cooper, of the 2d battalion Royals, had obtained six months' leave, to enable him to travel in the United States. The head-quarters of the 14th Foot were at London, under Colonel Everard; the 1st battalion of the 23d Fusiliers, under Lieutenant-Colonel Torrens, was at the *Tété du Pont* Barracks, and the reserve battalion, under Major Holmes, at Point Frederick. The 43d Light Infantry was at Montreal. The 67th was at St. Helen's, awaiting the arrival of the *Resistance*, for conveyance to this country. On the embarkation of the 2d battalions of the Grenadier and Coldstream Guards, the 68th was to proceed from Sorel to Quebec, for the winter. The 93d Highlanders were at Toronto. The 1st company of the Royal Sappers and Miners, under Lieutenant Roberts, and two companies of the Royal Artillery, were shortly to embark for this country in the *Prince Regent* transport.

In accordance with the general order, Captains Philips, Calamy, Brown, and Watson, the officers of the Royal Marines ordered on board the *Excellent* to go through the practical and theoretical gunnery drill, for the purpose of enabling them to superintend the instruction of the four divisions in that branch of science, will commence duty next week. It is intended that every officer, non-commissioned officer, and private, shall hereafter be drilled and perfected in the exercise of great guns, before he is embarked in any sea-going ship.

Major Robe, of the 87th Regiment, has been appointed assistant military secretary to General Sir Robert Wilson, as Governor of Gibraltar. Lieutenant Farrant, of the 81st Foot, has been appointed port adjutant at Antigua, in succession to Lieutenant Powell, who has returned home on leave of absence; and Lieutenant Craig, of the 1st West India Regiment, has succeeded Lieutenant Dill, of the Royal Engineers, in the same capacity at Tobago. The appointment of Governor of Gravesend and Tilbury Fort, which has become vacant by the decease of the late General the Hon. Sir Galbraith Lowry Cole, is not to be filled up.

**LOSS OF OFFICERS IN THE FLORIDA ARMY.**—Three Lieutenant-Colonels, four Majors, seventeen Captains, eleven First and nineteen Second Lieutenants, one Surgeon and five Assistant ditto, have been killed by the enemy or have died from disease in Florida since the commencement of the war.

**DUBLIN.**—It is said here that Sir John Maclean, Colonel Commandant of one of the battalions of the Rifle Brigade, will succeed to the command of the 27th (Enniskillen) Regiment, vacant by the death of Sir Galbraith Lowry Cole, G.C.B.

We are informed that the East India Company have either hired or purchased Warley Barracks, and that their depot will be transferred from Chatham. Very extensive alterations are contemplated at the barracks consequent upon this movement.

### SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

**BRITISH SHIPPING.**—The following returns are copied from official documents. The number and tonnage of sailing and steam-vessels registered on the 31st of December, 1841, at the ports of Great Britain and Ireland, distinguishing those under from those above 50 tons register, were as under:—Sailing vessels, under 50 tons, 8,319; tonnage, 249,995; above 50 tons, 13,638; tonnage, 2,540,952. Total of sailing vessels, 21,957; of tonnage, 2,790,948. Steam-vessels, under 50 tons, 325; tonnage, 8,165; above 50 tons, 465; tonnage, 87,512. Total of steam-vessels, 790; of tonnage, 95,678. Gross total of vessels, 22,747; of tonnage, 2,886,626. The number and tonnage of vessels that entered and cleared coastwise at the ports of Great Britain and Ireland (including their repeated voyages) between the 31st of December, 1840, and the 31st of December, 1841, were:—Sailing vessels (inwards), 133,016; tonnage, 1,637,389; (outwards), 128,819; tonnage, 9,961,352. Total of sailing vessels, 261,835; of tonnage, 19,598,732. Steam-vessels (inwards), 15,136; tonnage, 2,903,784; (outwards), 15,004; tonnage, 2,648,146. Total of steam-vessels, 30,140; of tonnage, 5,551,930. Gross total of vessels, 221,975; of tonnage, 25,149,662. The number and tonnage of vessels that entered and cleared from and to the colonies, at the ports of Great Britain and Ireland (including their repeated voyages), between the 31st of December, 1840, and the 31st of December, 1841:—Sailing vessels (inwards), 6,350; tonnage, 1,484,253; (outwards), 6,382; tonnage, 1,471,118. Total of sailing vessels, 12,732; of tonnage, 2,955,371. Steam-vessels (inwards), 244; tonnage, 37,233; (outwards), 232; tonnage, 38,571. Total of steam-vessels, 476; of tonnage, 75,804. Gross total of vessels, 13,208; of tonnage, 3,031,175. The number and tonnage of vessels that entered and cleared from and to foreign ports, distinguishing British from foreign, at the ports of Great Britain and Ireland (including their repeated voyages), between the 31st of December, 1840, and the 31st of December, 1841:—British sailing vessels (inwards), 9,803; tonnage, 1,516,213; (outwards), 9,863; tonnage, 1,595,266. Total of vessels, 19,666; of tonnage, 3,112,549. Foreign sailing vessels (inwards), 9,015; tonnage, 1,231,996; (outwards), 9,262; tonnage, 1,270,435. Total of vessels, 18,277; of tonnage, 2,502,421. British steam-vessels (inwards), 1,938; tonnage, 323,442; (outwards), 1,987; tonnage, 324,324. Gross total of British vessels, 23,591; of tonnage, 3,760,315. **MARGATE.** Oct. 7.—22 casks of palm oil, 3 casks of spirits of turpentine, 6 crates of glass bottles, and 161 staves, have been brought in from the wreck of the *Susan* to-day.

**SUNDERLAND.** Oct. 7.—The *Jane*, of Perth, from Hartlepool to Aberdeen, foundered after being in contact with the *Virgil* on the 6th inst., which arrived here to-day: crew saved.

**WELLINGTON, NEW ZEALAND.** June 8.—The *Brougham* got on a reef in the French Passage, Cook's Straits, but got off after remaining several hours; has been surveyed, and proceeds to-morrow for South America. The *Gem*, of Hobart-town, went ashore at the Chatham Islands, during a gale, in April last, and became a total wreck.

**BOMBAY.** August 27.—The *Martha Ridgway*, from New Zealand to India, was wrecked in Torres Straits; part of the crew saved, the captain and seven men missing. The two Sisters struck on a rock near Wednesday Island and sank; crew and passengers saved by the *Malcolm*, for Singapore. The *Waterwitch*, of London, from Sydney to the South Seas, whaling, whilst lying at Howe's Island, is supposed to have been run away with by the crew on the 24th of March last; the captain and six men were left at Howe's Island, and have since arrived at Sydney. The *Adèle*, from Bombay to Mauritius, was wrecked on a coral reef near Chitlue Island, July 4, crew (except 24 who are supposed to have been drowned) saved.

The *Northumberland*, from Archangel to London, is wrecked on Archangel Bar: crew saved.

The *Bee*, arrived off Cape Clear, from Arica, was chased by a piratical vessel for two days, near the line, in lat. 6 N.

**THE BATAVIER STEAM-SHIP.**—This vessel, which was under seizure by the Custom-house, in consequence of a large quantity of contraband cigars and tobacco having been found on board in illegal packages, has been restored to the owners, it having been satisfactorily ascertained that only one person, Richard Felton, the under-steward, was cognizant of the transaction. On Monday morning the *Batavier* left the St. Katharine's Wharf, for Rotterdam, with passengers and a large cargo. Felton was convicted of smuggling, and fined £100 by Mr. Ballantine, on Friday last. In the evening he paid the penalty, and was liberated from prison.

The *Journal du Havre* states the French frigate *Circé*, on her passage from Martinique to St. Domingo, had struck against a rock within three miles of Port Royal (Jamaica). She succeeded, however, in getting off with the loss of her rudder. The steamer *Ipswich*, which was sent to her relief, ran aground likewise. The English steamer *Spitfire*, returning fortunately at the moment from a cruise round the island, met the *Circé*, took her in tow, and took her into Port Royal.

The *Toulonnais* of the 6th inst. announces that the war steamer *Lavoisier* had grounded in the Gulf of Ajaccio, on her return from Tunis. The maritime authorities of Toulon, on hearing of this accident, immediately despatched to her relief the *Crocodile* and *Tenare* steamers.

The packet-ship *Roscoe*, which sailed from New York on the 7th ult., arrived at Liverpool on Monday. The packet-ship *Stephen Whitney* and the *Southerner*, which sailed on the 14th, were off that port on Tuesday.

**PORTSMOUTH.** Oct. 10.—Sailed the *Conservative*, for Jamaica; Westminster, for New York.

**SHIELDS.** Oct. 8.—The *Maria*, Forbes, from Sunderland to France, has put in here, having struck heavily on Tynemouth Bar, but has not sustained much damage.

**MUMBLES.** Oct. 8.—The *Oakwell*, from Llanely to Beaumaris, foundered on the 6th inst., near St. Gowan's Head, having been in contact with the *John Daniel*, from Youghal to Swansea—crew saved.

**THE STEAM-SHIP HINDOSTAN.**—Letters from Gibraltar by the *Montrose* steamer announce the arrival of the *Hindostan* at that port on the 29th ult., having run the distance from the Needles to Gibraltar (about 1,200 miles) in 121 hours, being at the rate of ten knots an hour.



### CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

The Queen has been pleased to constitute and appoint the Rev. Thomas Turtton, Doctor in Divinity, to be Dean of the collegiate church of St. Peter, Westminster, void by the death of Dr. John Ireland, late Dean thereof.

The *Gazette* of Friday week sets forth that the Queen has been pleased to make, ordain, establish, and continue the church of the Holy Trinity, in the town of Gibraltar, to be a cathedral church and bishop's see; and to ordain that the whole town of Gibraltar shall henceforth be a city, and be called "the City of Gibraltar." The church of St. David, in Hobart Town, is, on like terms, similarly ennobled.

The following accident at Malta is mentioned by the *Malta Times* of the 30th ult.:—"Yesterday, a few minutes before 12 o'clock a.m., a large portion of the cornice of the new Protestant church fell off with an awful crash, and killed one man on the spot; three others, most shockingly wounded, were taken to the hospital, two of whom have already died, and the other is in great danger. The disaster was purely accidental; no cause has yet been assigned. No other part of the church appears to be in the least damaged."

**OXFORD.**—On Saturday the Rev. Philip Wynter, D.D., and President of St. John's College, having been re-nominated Vice-Chancellor of the University, took the oaths of office, and entered upon the duties of the Vice-Chancellorship for the ensuing year with the accustomed solemnities. The following heads of houses were afterwards nominated by the Vice-Chancellor to act as Pro-Vice-Chancellors during his necessary absence from the University, viz.:—the Warden of Merton, Dr. Marsham; the Provost of Oriel, Dr. Hawkins; the Warden of Wadham, Dr. Symons; and the Master of University College, Dr. Plumtree.

The Hon. and Rev. Charles Lawson, M.A., and morning lecturer at the Foundling Hospital, London, has been appointed Archdeacon of Barbadoes.

The Archbishop of York and Earl Fitzwilliam have respectively given the magnificent donation of £1000 to the fund now being raised for the restoration

tion of those parts of York Minster recently destroyed and impaired by fire.

Congregations will, we believe, be held for the purpose of granting graces, and conferring degrees, on the following days in the ensuing term, viz.: Thursday, October 20; Thursday, October 27; Thursday, November 10; Thursday, November 17; Thursday, November 24; Thursday, December 1; Saturday, December 17. No person will, on any account, be admitted as a candidate for the degree of B.A., or M.A., or for that of B.C.L. or B. Med. (without proceeding through arts), whose name is not entered in the book kept for that purpose, at the Vice-Chancellor's house, on or before the day preceding the day of congregation.

Monday being the first day of Michaelmas term, a congregation was held, at which the degree of Master of Arts was conferred on the Rev. J. L. Sheppard, of Wadham College.

**CAMBRIDGE.**—There will be congregations on the following days of the ensuing Michaelmas term:—Wednesday, October 19; Wednesday, November 2; Wednesday, November 16; Wednesday, November 30; Wednesday, December 14; Friday, December 16, at eleven. (End of term) at ten.

At a congregation held on Tuesday the following officers were appointed for the ensuing year:—

**PROCTORS.**—The Rev. H. W. Cookson, M.A., Fellow of St. Peter's College. The Rev. J. H. Howlett, M.A., Fellow of St. John's College.

**TAXORS.**—The Rev. J. Edleston, M.A., Fellow of Trinity College. The Rev. H. A. Woodham, M.A., Fellow of Jesus College.

**SCRUTATORS.**—The Rev. C. H. Materin, M.A., Fellow of King's College. The Rev. J. L. Dalton, B.D., Fellow of Queen's College.

**MODERATORS.**—The Rev. J. F. Robinson, M.A., Fellow of St. Peter's College. The Rev. B. M. Cowie, B.A., Fellow of St. John's College.

At the same congregation the following degrees were conferred:—M.A.—T. Reynolds, Pembroke College.

B.A.—T. Ramsbotham, Christ's College. E. Hughes, Queen's College.

At the same congregation the following graces passed the Senate:—

1. To affix the seal to the patent of the Chancellor of the University. 2. To appoint the Vice-Chancellor, the Rev. Dr. French, Master of Jesus College; the Rev. Dr. Ainslie, Master of Pembroke College; the Rev. Dr. Graham, Master of Christ's College; Dr. Snowball, of St. John's College; Mr. Martin, of Trinity College; Mr. Philpott, of Catharine Hall; and Mr. Birkett, of Emmanuel College, a Syndicate to make the university return for the income-tax.

### SCIENCE.

**PROGRESS OF SCIENCE.**—Mr. Weekes, a member of the London Electrical Society, is now following up with great spirit and assiduity experiments in connection with the development of the curious animalcula called, after its discoverer, *acarus Crossi*, incident to the long-continued operation of voltaic currents upon solutions of silicate of potash within close atmospheres over mercury. Though we are ignorant of the cause to which the original production of these acari is ascribable, Mr. Weekes's experiments are conclusive on the point, that these creatures are subsequently multiplied in the ordinary mode. Generation after generation disappeared in brief succession. At one time may be seen twenty or thirty full-grown insects in health and vigour, and about the same period will appear a number of brownish gelatinous spherules. Mr. Weekes entertains no doubt that these are the ova of the acari, and in this opinion several experienced naturalists concur with him. But what is most conclusive is the actual development of the acarus from the ovum, and the contact, if not connection, subsequently of the insect to the ruptured ovum, from which it will not separate for some days. The development of animal life excited in some mysterious manner by the agency of voltaic electricity is a consideration of the most curious nature, and we shall not fail to watch closely the results of all experiments on the subject.—At a recent meeting of the Paris Academy of Sciences M. de Humboldt brought under the notice of the academy some bricks made of a clay of a portion of the soil of Berlin. This clay is so light, from the quantity of fossil infusoria contained in it, that the bricks almost float upon the surface of water.—Dr. Bourros, in Greece, after a slow and gentle shower of rain, collected a peculiar powder, which, when analysed, was found to be composed of carbonate of lime, hydrated iron, and sand of granite. It was probably carried into the clouds by some meteorological action, and remained in suspension until precipitated by the rain.—In cases of bleeding from the nose M. Negrier announces that the hemorrhage may be almost immediately checked by raising the arm on the same side as the nostril from which the blood flows.—M. Thenard has been making experiments upon the possibility of remaining for a long period in a limited quantity of air by the absorption of the carbonic acid gas exhaled and the renewal of oxygen. Lime will absorb the carbonic acid gas, of course, but oxygen must be replaced. For this latter purpose M. Thenard proposes to use oxygenated water, and proves that 475 times the volume of water of oxygen may be compressed and liberated at will. But the difficulty of preventing the escape of oxygen gas, when it is not wanted, is great; and, moreover, the whole process is expensive. Dr. Payenne's mode must be somewhat analogous, but, we imagine, from the success he has met with, more available.—A Russian officer of artillery has made a great improvement on Leslie's instrument for taking the specific gravity of bodies soluble in water. The new apparatus consists of a tablet of ground glass, traversed and supported by two barometrical tubes of at least fourteen inches high, having their lower ends in a bag containing mercury, the capacity of which can be regulated by a screw-press. When the tubes are filled with mercury, any alteration in the capacity of the bag will cause the level of the mercury in the tubes to vary, which is to be regulated by a scale placed between the two tubes, and supplied with indicators and a vernier. The complementary parts of the instrument are a small bell-glass and crucible. In order to determine the specific gravity of a body, first cause the mercury to rise in the tubes; then place the crucible containing the substance on the glass tablet, and over it the bell-glass, so that it may also cover the orifice of one of the tubes; by increasing the capacity of the bag, by means of the screw-press, the mercury in the open tube, exposed to atmospheric pressure, may be reduced to any level; but the mercury in the other tube, under the bell-glass, by the same means, will only be diminished to a certain extent. The difference of the levels in the two tubes, together with the volume of air in the bell, will afford the means of determining the volume of the body contained in the crucible. Let  $v$  be the volume of air in the bell;  $w$  the volume given by the first and second level of the mercury in the covered tube;  $h$  the difference of the level of the two tubes at the end of the observation;  $H$  the height of the barometer during the observation; and  $v$  the volume of the body contained in the crucible, then  $v = w - \frac{H-h}{h}$ .

**THE PREVAILING SICKNESS.**—The unhealthiness of the season of which the reports of the registrar last week have given such melancholy and striking proofs, has extended its influence to the higher as well as to the lower classes of society. At Sir Robert Peel's Archduke of Austria was so indisposed that a messenger was sent to Chatsworth to put off his Imperial Highness's visit to the Duke of Devonshire. At Drayton Hall his Excellency the Russian Ambassador was likewise taken so ill as to require his repatriation immediately to town for advice. The next day his Serene Highness the Prince Esterhazy was likewise attacked with severe indisposition, and removed at once to town. To show the extent to which illness has prevailed even in one single class of distinguished personages, we have only to add that his Excellency the French Ambassador, after paying his respects to her Majesty at Windsor, was attacked by ague in its severest form. We need state no further proof of the great prevalence of serious illness amongst the higher orders of society.

The order for the exportation of certain classes of English machines has been met by some of the French with the demand that an importation duty be placed on them. This would prove an amusing recompense to free trade.

Lablache is said to be dangerously ill at Paris of inflammation of the chest.



## HIGHLAND COSTUME.

(Continued from p. 341, in our last number.)

Caps, or, as they are more correctly termed, bonnets, of the Highland fashion are of great antiquity, and were, at one time, very common in England, where sumptuary laws enjoined their use, in order that the woollen manufacture might be encouraged by their consumption. In the reign of Elizabeth it was ordained that every person above seven years of age, except lords, knights, and gentlemen, should wear them of native manufacture, under the penalty of 3s. 4d. for every day's neglect. They consequently became the distinguishing mark of citizens and tradesmen, and the "City flat caps" were often used as a term to denote their wearers. They are alluded to by one of Shakespeare's characters, who sneeringly remarks of another, that "better heads have worn plain statute caps," a name they received from the circumstance of the statute so strictly enjoining their use. In the engraving of the Stewart chieftain he is represented in a similar round flat bonnet; the Gordon wears his bonnet cocked, which was done by means of padding, the broad sort being distended by a hoop. The chieftains wore upon their bonnets the eagle's feather, and the badge of the respective clans; thus the Stewart wears the thistle, the national badge; the Gordon the ivy, Cameron the crowberry, Cummin the *cumin* wood, Forbes the broom, Fraser the yew, Campbell the fir-club moss, McDonald the heath, Rose the wild rosemary, &c. &c. The inhabitants of Badenoch, Strathspey, Strathdon, wear the bonnet cocked; the Strathdee men are distinguished by having it flat, of this fashion.



TWO BONNETS.

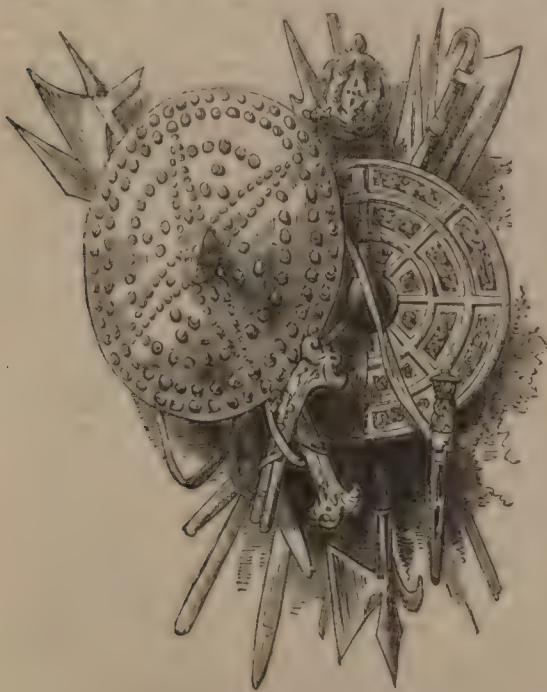
The military bonnet is depicted in the engraving given above of the bagpiper of the 42nd Regiment. Its undress form is that of a tall round cap; it is, in fact, only denuded of its side feather and the overhanging group of black ones.

The stocking of the Highlander may find its prototype in the ancient Saxon leg-bands or cross gartering, so common among them, and which give the legs of these people, as depicted in contemporary pictures, much of the appearance of those of Highlandmen. They wear bands of different coloured cloths, linen, or leather, which, commencing at the ankle and terminating a little below the knee, cross each other sandalwise, and reminds one strongly of the Scotch stocking, which, from its similarity, may probably be a relic of the ancient Saxon or Danish dress. The garters worn now are chiefly red, but the native Gaels wear like their forefathers, striped in various colours. In trying their considerable taste is displayed. In the 42nd Regiment it is fastened in a handsome knot; in the 92nd this ornament is formed like a rose, by the needle, and is attached to the garter, a mode unknown to the genuine Highlander. The 78th, or Ross-shire Buffs, leave both ends depending from a tasteful knot. The engraving shows one of these picturesque

and ingenious ties.

The purse or sporan of the Highlander is one of the most characteristic features of his dress; it was formed into several distinct pockets for the various articles of convenience to be carried by the wearer. Those worn by the higher classes were frequently richly ornamented, the tassel heads of silver; they were worn by Prince Charles Edward; are still in existence, and are very beautifully enriched.

Of their arms the most peculiar are the shields, which are round, and ornamented with raised knobs or interlaced ornaments of very ancient form, which has been retained from the earliest period; for shields of a similar kind, and which were manufactured by the ancient Britons, have been discovered both in Wales and England, and which are identically the same in taste and arrangement. Two curious specimens are here engraved from Mr. Logan's book, the one of metal, showing the arrangement of the ornamental knobs, the other, of leather, is covered with intricate knots and florid designs of a very antique character. In the same group are also given the claymore and



GROUP OF TARGETS, ARMS, &amp;c.

dirk, with its ornamented handle, and the Jedburgh axe; that of the ancient Highlander completes the selection.

Of their fire-arms a few words may suffice. The guns of the old Highlanders were long, and of a peculiar construction, like the one represented in the hand of the Gordon previously given, which is drawn from one in the Tower, taken in the rebellion of 1745, where is also preserved that which belonged to the unfortunate Earl of Mar, curiously and richly ornamented with pearls, &c. The pistols of the Highlanders were also richly decorated, and were formed entirely of metal. In battle they were accustomed, after they had discharged them once, to throw them with full force at the heads of their enemy; then drawing their swords, and grasping their shields, they fought hand to hand with great impetuosity; and this they did at Culloden. By slashing at the heads of the horses they were able to rout and defeat numerous bodies of cavalry; and their blows, aimed at the heads of the infantry, rendered steel caps a very necessary article of the costume of their opponents, without which much greater slaughter would have been effected in the British ranks during the rebellion. Mr. Logan relates that Macpherson of Cluny, not aware that the cavalry of the royal army of Falkirk wore head pieces of iron, declared with astonishment that he never met with skulls so hard as those of the dragoons, for he had struck at them until he was tired, and was scarce able to break one!

The female costume of the Highlands was also formed of the venerated tartan. Mr. Logan says—"A favourite pattern of stuff for female dresses was crimson and black, in stripes of three or four threads in the wool, the warp being all black; besides which there was a sort much worn by women and children. It was made partly coloured, by tying cords very tight round the hanks of yarn when undergoing the process of dyeing; thus, supposing the colour blue, the spots preserved white by the ligatures would appear irregularly throughout the web, forming a motley texture, or cloud-figured pattern."

"The upper garment of the females of former ages, throughout the north and west of Scotland, was the full plaid, which usually contained three yards in length, and two in breadth, and which in the Highlands was often of the curtail or white sort, but in the Low Country was all manner of showy patterns, either worsted or silk. This garment was worn over the head, and fastened under the chin with a brooch or pin, like the habit of certain nuns, or otherwise only over the shoulders, as the state of the weather may permit. From the change of manners, the use of the plaid is now almost confined to the elderly females, but was formerly worn by the married, whether young or old." This costume is excellently represented in the accompanying figure, from one engraved in the illustrated edition of the Waverley Novels, now publishing by Mr. Cadell.

"Those who have been in the brae country of Scotland," adds Mr. Logan, "cannot forget the picturesque effect of the congregation of a kirk on Sunday, loitering in the churchyard until the commencement of worship, or moving along the mountain paths, the men in their varied tartans and smartly-cocked bonnets, the married women in their gaudy plaids and snow-white *mutchies*, or caps, the girls with their auburn hair neatly bound up in the snood."



HIGHLAND WOMAN.

An amusing anecdote of the love of a Scotsman for the peculiar garb of his native country is given in Earle's "Journal of a Residence in the Island of Tristan d'Acunha," in the South Atlantic, where a small settlement exists for the purpose of preparing oil from the fat of marine animals, and the chief person of which community was a native of Roxburgh, named Glass, who, to his other accomplishments, added a considerable proficiency in tailoring. "I proposed to him," says Mr. Earle, "when my clothes were completely worn out, to make me a full-dress suit out of my tartan cloak. He agreed to do so; but still my clothes were not forthcoming. One evening, on my return from a fatiguing day's ramble, Glass came to me with a most melancholy face, and began—'It is no use holding out any longer, Mr. Earle; I really cannot find in my heart to cut up that bonnie tartan. I have had it out several times, and had the scissors in my hands, but I cannot do it, Sir. It is the first tartan that was ever landed on Tristan d'Acunha, and the first that ever I have seen since I left Scotland; and I really cannot consent to cutting it up into pieces.'"

This exquisite touch of pure native feeling was met by Mr. Earle in the proper spirit, by presenting him with the cloak, and getting made instead a pair of trousers, the front of sail-cloth, and the back of goat-skin, with the hair on, the only materials then to be obtained; and in the endurance of which he was consoled by his host's declaration, that "his Majesty himself, God bless him! if he had been left here, as you were, could do no better."

## THEATRICAL PORTRAITS.



CHARLES KEMBLE AS DON FELIX.

We had this week intended to present to our readers a beautiful representation of the scene and grouping of the *finale* to *Semiramide*, as now so gloriously performing at Covent-garden Theatre. The drawing, however, has been found too elaborate to get engraved with justice in the time, and we therefore reserve it until our next publication, presenting in its stead one of Lane's spirited portraits, in character, of the respected lessee of the theatre, within whose walls the genius of his daughter and of another gifted vocalist is just now eliciting so much homage and applause.

We do not know if Mr. Charles Kemble will again hazard the fatigue of the stage—he has suffered terribly, and can be hardly physically equal to the energies required by performance, although, mentally, we have no doubt that he will be young to the last. It was, however, astonishing to see, only a year or two ago, how he rallied himself into the sustaining a whole round of his former characters, bringing back to the old playgoers all their memories of his grace, finish, and gentlemanly bearing, and adding freshness to his recollections of the bright effervescence and sparkling comedy of his younger days. If he do not resume this arduous trial, and so enable us to give him as he is still, we have him as he was, and in no more faithful form and presence than in his favourite character of Don Felix, in which he is here represented, and which is from a beautiful series of eighteen different portraits of him, by Lane, which Messrs. Colnaghi and Puckle have just published in a collected form. There is the dash and character about this Don Felix which marks Charles Kemble to the letter; but it is only one of the phases which his genius in its versatility was wont to take. He was, indeed, great in many things beside; for, setting apart the characters of the highest rank which he so ably filled, but in which he had rivals for public favour, there were a multitude of parts which for the first time assumed an importance in his hands which they will now, perhaps, never recover. Who can conceive Marc Antony, except in the very form and figure which Mr. Kemble lent to him, and which made the character as exclusively his own as Brutus was his brother's? Who can separate the actor from the part in Cassio, or think of Falconbridge otherwise than as he represented him? When to his was added a *universality* of power, a capacity to excel in every branch of his art, from the profoundest walks of tragedy even to broad farce, the loss became still less easy to repair. And of what other actor on record can it be said that he filled so many and such heterogeneous characters, and filled them so well? Or where shall we find in the annals of the modern stage a man who could with equal grace, deep thought, and cultivation, venture upon Hamlet and Macbeth, Othello and Iago, Cassio, Romeo, and Mercutio? Who was as much at home in the deep pathos of Octavian, George Barnwell, and Beverley, as in the manners of the light and *degagé* man of the world, Mirabel, Ca-

tain Absolute, Charles Surface, Petruchio, Benedick, the gentleman and soldier; who could lend grace and dignity to Archer and Friar Tuck; could make us feel for the parental tenderness of Shylock, even though we rejoiced that his deep-laid plan of revenge for national oppression was foiled; and let us see that, with all his rich roguery and somewhat loose sense of morality, Falstaff was yet a gentleman, born and bred in courts, the page to Thomas Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk?

If it be true that he has retired from the stage, we wish him every happiness in his declining years; and, whether it be true or not, we wish him also every prosperity in the management of a theatre which may be almost said to have been hallowed by his own genius and that of his kindred.



THE FASHIONS.

Paris, Rue de la Chaussée d'Antin, Oct. 12, 1842.

Mon cher Monsieur,—Considerable activity still continues to exist here in the greater part of our fashionable ateliers, and we shall doubtless soon see that fashion will draw aside the slight veil which still covers the caprices and coquetries of the present season.

It is not very likely that any material alterations will be made in the capotes and hats now worn, and which will most likely remain in vogue during the winter, with perhaps some slight modifications.

We have lately seen several of these elegant articles in straw, lined with lilac crêpe, and trimmed with a ribbon embossed with green velvet. Others we have observed of *poult de soie* of a myrtle green colour.

Elegant hats of white *gros d'Afrique*, with small moss roses round the crown, of rose-coloured crêpe, and of *paille de riz*, are also exceedingly fashionable.

It is rumoured that we shall have this winter sleeves *à la Louis XIV.* and *à la Richelieu*, round full skirts made still longer than those now worn, and garnished with three rows of gathers and flounces, having the space between them filled up with lace and flounces alternately. There will be no change in the bust, but the skirts will be so much lengthened as to remind us of the trains formerly worn,—a fashion from which may Heaven and good taste preserve us.

We have been favoured with a sight of two most beautiful *toilettes de ville*, and two equally charming evening dresses, of which we send you a description.

The first of these is a robe of chamois *poult de soie*, having a skirt of the same material. The corsage is made high and quite plain, with a triple seam, and is worn with a sash. It has pagoda sleeves, puffed below *en batiste*. A double puffing of crêpe runs round the neck, and the waist is worn long. The hat is of orange *poult de soie*, ornamented with a russet plume on the side, and with small-sized flowers on the interior.

The other is a robe of grey foulard, ornamented up the front of the skirt with a wide wreath *en passementerie* to resemble a redingote. The corsage, which is plain, is brought down to a rounded point, and is trimmed down the centre with a wreath which joins that of the skirt. The sleeves are quite plain. A very short cardinal is worn with this dress, edged with a similar trimming to that which forms the garniture of the robe. The collar and ruffles are of lace. The hat is of *paille de riz*, ornamented with a small bunch of cock's feathers.

The evening dresses are, first, a redingote of grey *poult de soie*, with skirts of the same material. The corsage, which covers the shoulders, is made open in front, with plain sleeves, and is edged round with small lace frills. The chemisette is of *batiste*, richly embroidered. The waist is long, and is worn with a sash of rose-coloured taffeta. The cap, which is without a crown, is formed of a single piece of broad lace, plain on the middle of the head, but gathered in at the ears, and trimmed at the sides with three unequally-sized bunches of rose-coloured ribbon.

We have also remarked a robe of shot *gros de Naples*, trimmed at the skirt with a broad bias, disposed in festoons round the skirt, and returning on each side of the breadth in front, thus forming alternate intervals.

This garniture is fixed upon the skirt by a pretty simple bias, looped up on each side and hanging in festoons, but laid the contrary way.

The corsage of this dress, which is high, is made plain below; but *bouillonné* towards the top. The sleeves are demi-large, are *bouillonné* for half the length of the arm, and trimmed at the top with *crêves* of the same.

The collar and frills are *en guipure*.

A cap is worn without a crown, garnished with two rows of lace, and relieved towards the centre by a small garland of blue flowers.

HENRIETTE DE B.

It is reported that some of the Masters in Chancery, who are entitled to retire from length of service, will avail themselves of their privilege, and, consequently, we may look for new appointments in these desirable offices.

A metrical translation of Pope's works is now, strange to say, for the first time presented to the German public. It is the joint production of Adolph Boettger and Theodor Oelkers; the former the successful translator of Byron, the latter of Moore. The execution is creditable.

A paragraph has gone the round of the papers stating that Sir Robert Peel has honoured Mr. Moon, of Threadneedle-street, by presenting his son to King's College.





POPULAR PORTRAITS.—No. XVII.

## LORD MORPETH.

This gifted scion of our nobility landed on Wednesday last upon our shores, after a long absence in America, whither he travelled, partially, perhaps, to escape from the disappointments of politics, and partly to enrich, in a new sphere of travel, a mind, and intellect, already in considerable esteem among men of all parties in his native land. In America his lordship received all the honours of a hearty and convivial welcome, though there was something picturesque and droll in the idea of large bodies of the citizens of a democracy getting up high festivals to do honour to a member of that English aristocracy which, as an institution, they so thoroughly hated and despised. The spirit, however, in which the feasts were dictated was a good one; and, as the guest of honour of his liberal American friends, Lord Morpeth delivered several eloquent orations, which were highly creditable to the people of both countries. His lordship, who is now rather more than forty years of age, is of the best blood of the Howards, being the eldest son of the Earl of Carlisle. He is Whig—perhaps we ought to say Whig-Radical—at all events he was a very liberal champion of the recent administration, under which he held office as Secretary of Ireland. In this capacity, although, like Lord Normanby, he drew upon himself the violent opposition of the Conservative party, he must have made for himself a very important popularity—a fact strongly proved by the circumstance of his having been voluntarily proposed for Dublin, at the last election, although it was known that he intended to pursue his travels on the other side of the Atlantic. His career in Parliament has not been particularly brilliant, his oratory being rather of the “small order,” although indicative of general talent and educational polish of mind. He was elected for Morpeth in 1826, and for the West Riding of Yorkshire in 1830. In 1835 he first accepted office under the Whigs; and was then re-elected by an immense majority over his opponent.

In the last great political contest for power he was, however, thrown out; and the event produced the most memorable, and what most men will consider, the most graceful episode of his political life. The new Poor-law had operated fearfully in the West Riding, and that and other causes had produced a complete change in the feelings of the constituency with reference to the members of the last administration. The result was that Lord Morpeth was defeated by a majority nearly as large as that with which he had been accustomed to triumph hitherto; and it was his conduct under that defeat (which it would have been useless to have glossed over, or to have characterized as any other than gallant and mortifying in the extreme) which won him the respect, the admiration, and the regard almost of every generous and sympathizing nature in our community. He came forward upon the hustings with the high bearing and deportment of an English nobleman, but with an aspect of sorrow which he could not but acutely feel; he consoled with himself, however, while addressing those of his constituents who had adhered to him, and then made a beautiful oration, in a spirit of the purest generosity, in favour of the opponent who had won the battle-ground from under his feet. Nothing could be finer than this incident—it redeemed half the malice and meanness of the election contests in every other quarter of the kingdom. It raised the nature of the young nobleman in the minds of all parties, and the universal press paid its tribute of respect to the chivalrous manliness of conduct which his lordship had displayed. To crown all, a well-known literary man and avowed political opponent addressed to him a copy of verses, which (as not more than two or three hundred of them were ever circulated) we have the opportunity of presenting almost exclusively to our readers.

## LORD MORPETH.

Defeated in the strife for power,  
In the mid haunt of his renown,  
He proudly brook'd reverse's hour,  
And did not wince at fortune's frown.  
He stood with sadness in his heart,  
At having miss'd an honour'd goal,  
But nobly threw all spite apart,  
And proved the brightness of his soul!

There, in the place of former pride,  
Half humbled with a manly woe,  
Dash'd envy's poison'd shaft aside,  
To play the fair and generous foe.  
To own a rival's triumph grand,  
Bow to the gainer of the race,  
And give him, with a liberal hand,  
The winning courtesies of grace!

While thousands gather'd round to hear  
How he would meet his fallen fate;  
Warm, earnest, solemn, and sincere,  
He charm'd the men who came to hate!  
And, while his lofty spirit shone  
All jealous meanness high above,  
Bound still more closely to his own  
The hearts of those who came to love!

Then, when his eloquence grew still,  
And admiration's voice rose loud,  
There rush'd the warm and generous thrill  
Of kind emotion through the crowd.  
And strong, 'mong foes, and friends, as round,  
The gentle inspiration ran,  
All felt that his “farewell” had crown'd  
An honoured and honest man!

While quoting this tribute to his honour, we may mention that Lord Morpeth is himself a poet of no ordinary ability and grace. The lines which were recently published on the Falls of Niagara had about them a fine stirring and descriptive spirit; and he has contributed on several occasions to the Annuals for his fashionable lady friends. He has always had a fondness for literary pursuits, and in the outset of his career at Oxford obtained the university prizes for English and Latin verse, and a first class in classics. He will probably on his return from America publish some of the “impressions of his travel,” and the world will probably give them quite as hearty a welcome as they are likely to bestow upon the new lucubrations of Boz.

In person Lord Morpeth is slight, and rather tall and thin. His countenance is plain but expressive, and has been compared strongly with that of Liston, the actor—a fact which, we believe, has not proved very pleasing to his lordship, although we do not see why it should be objectionable if it be true. His dress savours slightly of the *petit maitre*. In disposition his lordship is represented as an amiable and playful person. An instance of this was observed during an adjourned debate, when he played leap-frog with Spring Rice in the lobby of the House, to the astonishment of that business-like gentleman, who, however, joined in the laugh which the “Morpeth jump” created, and walked with him arm in arm to the arena of debate.



## FLORICULTURE.

THE PASSION-FLOWER.

(Passiflora.)

The Passion-flowers are a genus of twining plants, so named from a fancied resemblance between the parts of the flower and the emblems of Christ's crucifixion. In the five anthers the Spanish monks saw his wounds; in the triple style, the three nails by which he was fixed to the cross; and in the column on which the ovary is elevated, the pillar to which he was bound; a number of fleshy threads, which spread from a cup within the flower, were finally likened to the crown of thorns. “There are cuts,” says Sir James Smith, “to be found in some old books, apparently drawn from description, like the hog in armour upon our signs to represent the rhinoceros, in which the flower is made up of these very things themselves.” The implicit believer in the resemblance thus described will be disappointed when he examines the flower, and finds that, like the constellations, it requires no small stretch of imagination to find the semblance of that he seeks.

The genus *Passiflora* comprehends a large number of species, chiefly found in a wild state in America, and within or near the tropical parts of that continent. They are all twining plants, often scrambling over trees to a considerable length, and in many cases are beautiful objects on account of their large gaily or richly-coloured flowers. Miss Lawrence, in her beautiful delineations of these handsome flowers, enumerates eighteen varieties of *Passiflora*, viz.—the *seriatifolia*; the *maliformis*, or apple-fruit; the *quadrangularis*, or square-stalk; the *laurifolia*, or laurel-leaf; the *perfoliata*, or honeysuckle; the *rubra*, or red-fruited; the *vespertilis*, or bat-winged; the *punctata*, or dotted; the *heterophylla*, or narrow-leaved; *minima*, or dwarf; *saterosa*, or cork-barked; *holoserica*, or silky-leaved; the *fatida*, or stinking; the *celiata*; the *adiantifolia*; and the *cœrulea*, or common. In this country they are favourites only from the extreme beauty of their flowers; but in countries where they grow wild they are valued for their fruit, in consequence of the pulp, which envelopes the seed, being cool and refreshing. Thus, for example, the *passiflora quadrangularis* is well known in Brazil under the name of *granadilla*, its fruit being as large as the head of a child. The water-lemon of the West Indies is the produce of the *passiflora laurifolia*; the *maliformis* bears the sweet calabash; and the pulp of the *passiflora edulis* furnishes a delicious material for flavouring ices.

The Passion-flower may be propagated from cuttings of the young wood planted in sand under a glass, and placed in some warm atmosphere. The cuttings are liable to damp off, unless the accumulated moisture be occasionally wiped from the glass. In this country the Passion-flower never yields fruit, unless in the stove, and, as this manner of treating it is of too practical a nature for our columns, we here terminate our notice of this most interesting and beautiful flower.

We understand that the convocation at Stuttgart of the delegates of the Germanic Customs Union has now broken up, and to our no small gratification we find that, thanks to the enlightened views of the principal state, the many strenuous and vigorous attempts to raise the import duties on some of the most important British export articles have failed, and that consequently these rates remain unaltered for at least three years to come. We allude, of course, to cotton twists, the total imports of which into the Germanic Union from Great Britain amounts annually to 54,000,000lb. weight, and iron, of which the quantity manufactured in pigs now exported from Scotland far exceeds the general estimate.—*Times*.

**AFRICAN CHAPELS.**—It is a fact which must be gratifying to every individual who rejoices at the downfall of slavery, that out of twenty-six Wesleyan chapels in Sierra Leone, the roof-timbers, the flooring, and other wood work of twenty, are composed nearly exclusively of slave-ships, which have been taken by her Majesty's men of war on the coast, and condemned by the mixed commission court.—*Sierre Leone Watchman*.

**CHEAP FOOD FOR HORSES.**—A proposition has been made to the French Minister of War by a M. Longchamp to try a new method of feeding horses, which he asserts will produce a vast saving in the amount of forage necessary for the army. This gentleman proposes to make a sort of bread, three fourths potatoes and the rest oatmeal, with which the horses are to be fed in place of oats. The average quantity of oats for a horse per day, M. Longchamp estimates to be 10lb., costing about 13 sous. He proposes to replace this food by 10lb. of the bread made with oats and potatoes, the price of which will be only 5 sous, leaving a saving of 8 sous a day.

## CHESS.

Second game of the match played between the clubs of London and Edinburgh. Begun by the London club, April 23rd 1824:—

WHITE (LONDON).	BLACK (EDINBURGH).
1. K P two	K P two
2. K Kt to B 3rd	Q Kt to B 3rd
3. Q P two	K P takes P
4. K B to Q B 4th	K B to Q B 4th
5. Q B P one	Q to K 2nd*
6. castles	P takes P†
7. Q Kt takes P	Q P one
8. Q Kt to Q 5th	Q to her 2nd
9. Q Kt P two‡	Q Kt takes P
10. Q Kt takes Kt	K B takes Kt
11. K Kt to K Kt 5th	K Kt to K R 3rd
12. Q B to Q Kt 2nd	K to K B sq.
13. Q to her Kt 3rd	Q to K 2nd
14. K Kt takes K B P	K Kt takes Kt
15. Q takes K B	K Kt to K 4th
16. K B P two	Kt takes K B
17. Q takes Kt	Q to K B 2nd
18. Q to her B 3rd	Q B to K 3rd
19. K B P one	Q B to his 5th
20. K R to K B 4th	Q Kt P two
21. K P one	P takes P
22. Q takes P	K R P one
23. Q R to K sq.	K R to K R 2nd
24. K B P one§	K Kt P two
25. K R to K B 5th	Q R P two
26. Q to her B 5th ch	K to his Kt sq.
27. K R takes P ch.	P takes R
28. Q takes P ch.	K to B sq.
29. B to Q 4th	B to K 3rd
30. Q to her B 5th ch.	K to his Kt sq.
31. Q to her K Kt 5th ch.	K to B sq.
32. B checks¶	K to his sq.
33. Q to hrr 5th	Q R to his 3rd
34. Q to her Kt 7th	Q to K R 4th
35. K B P one, ch.	K takes P
36. R to K B sq. ch.	K to his Kt 3rd
37. Q to K 4th ch.	B interposes
38. Q to K 8th ch.	R to K B 2nd
39. Q to K Kt 8th ch.	K to his B 3rd
40. K Kt P two	Q R to his sq.
41. Q takes Q R	Q takes K Kt P ch.
42. R to his R sq.	R to Q 2nd
43. B to Q R 3rd	K to his B 2nd
44. Q to Q B 6th	R to Q 8th
45. Q takes Q Kt P	Q to K 5th ch.
46. K to his Kt sq.	K to his Kt 3rd
47. Q to her Kt 2nd	Q to K Kt 5th ch.
48. Q to her K Kt 2nd	Q takes Q ch.
49. K takes Q	B to K R 6th ch.
50. K takes B	R takes R
51. B to K 7th	Q R P one
52. Q R P one	R to K B 4th

\* Badly played. Black gets into difficulties by this move.

† This is also weak: P to Q 6th would be better.

‡ A good move.

§ White should have checked with queen at her B 5th.

¶ The following note to this move is to be found in Mr. Lewis's edition of these games:—“It may seem unaccountable to the reader how the committee on the part of the London club could have made so great an error as sacrificing the rook. The following statement of facts will in some measure explain it. The 26th 27th and 28th moves were sent on the same day to the Edinburgh club—this was done in order to save time. It so happened on that day, that the secretary, whose duty it was to write the letter, had an engagement which compelled him to leave the club two hours earlier than usual; the letter was therefore put into the post-office at three instead of five o'clock; in the mean time one of the members discovered that the second move had not been sufficiently examined, an application was immediately made at the post-office for the letter, which was refused; in consequence a second letter was transmitted by the same post to the Edinburgh club, retracting the second and third moves, abiding only by the first. The Edinburgh club in answer gave it as their decided opinion that the London club were bound by their letter, and that no move could be retracted; they therefore insisted on the moves being played; the London club conceded the point, though they differed in opinion.

¶ It is rather surprising the London players did not avail themselves of this opportunity of drawing the game.

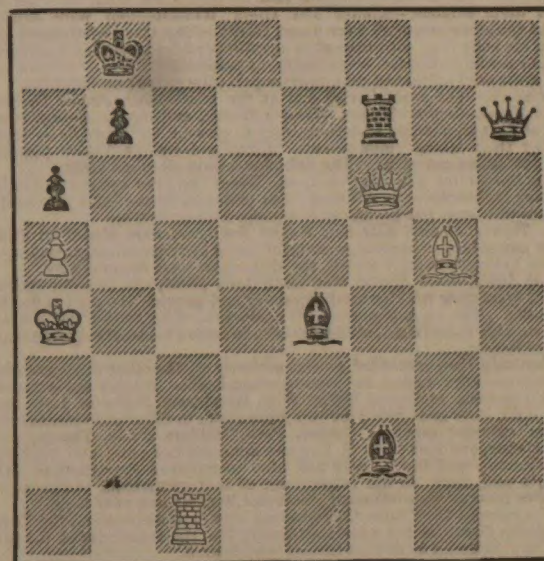
## Solution to Problem No. 7.

WHITE.	BLACK.
R to K Kt 8th ch.	K to Kt 2nd
Kt to R 5th ch.	K to Kt 3rd
R to Kt 6th ch.	P interposes
R takes P, mates	

## PROBLEM, No. 8.

White to move, and mate in four moves.

## BLACK.



## WHITE.

The solution in our next.

The twopenny-post letter carriers have received a reply from the lords commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury, stating that the prayer of their memorial for additional remuneration cannot be complied with.

An old man of Couze (Dordogne), who, notwithstanding a great appearance of misery, bore the character of being the possessor of money, committed suicide a short time ago. He disappeared suddenly, and a few days afterwards his body was taken up from the bottom of the Dordogne, into which he had thrown himself, with a bag containing 10,000 francs round his neck.—*Galvani*.

That well-known seat of gastronomy, the Thatched-house Tavern, in St. James's-street, is nearly levelled to the ground. On its site is to be erected a new club-house for the Junior United Service.

**CITY INTELLIGENCE.**—The freedom of the city of London, and indeed of England generally, was presented last week to Mr. Jones, on his emerging from the Fleet Prison. He received it with becoming pleasure, not having enjoyed anything like freedom for some months.—*Punch*.



## THE SPECIAL COMMISSIONS.

STAFFORD, Monday, Oct. 10.—The three courts opened at nine o'clock and were more than usually crowded. A great delay occurred to the business in all the courts from the non-attendance of witnesses and persons on bail. To prevent, in future, such an unseemly interruption of the public business, the Judges resolved to estreat the recognizances of all parties not in attendance at the proper time.

(Before Mr. Baron Parke.)

*Thos. Rowley, John Rowley, Thos. Smith, Mark Baugh, and Cornelius Hicken*, were arraigned for a riotous assembly and riot, and for an unlawful assembly, on the 3d of August, in the parish of Nortonkane, South Staffordshire. The jury returned a verdict of Guilty against all the prisoners.

*John Rowley, Thomas Rowley, Mark Baugh, Samuel Smith, Matthew Hart, Michael Breeze, Joseph King, and Cornelius Hicken*, were arraigned for a riot, an unlawful assembly, and an assault on the 13th of August. All the prisoners, with the exception of Matthew Hart, were found Guilty.

TUESDAY, Oct. 11.—The trials of *Henry Ellis* and his companions for the burning and demolition of the house of the Rev. R. E. Atkins were yesterday proceeded with.

The jury made the following return:—*Elijah Simpson, John Owen, Thomas Murray, Henry Howard, William Ellis, A. Wood, Elijah Clay, Joseph Greene, Richard Croxton, John Rathbone, William Denner, Thomas Roberts, William Fearn, and George Colclough*, Guilty; *George Kelsal, Philip Deane, and William Spooner*, Not Guilty. *Ellis* burst into tears when he heard the verdict pronounced.

The court then adjourned to the following morning.

(Before Mr. Baron Parke.)

*John Brown, John Hobbs, H. Simpkins, Robert Cliah, James Mason, and Francis Taylor*, were found Guilty at night. Upon being asked what they had to say, all the prisoners declared their innocence. Mr. Baron Parke sentenced the prisoners to transportation for life.

(Before Mr. Baron Parke.)

*Joseph Linney*, aged 33, a man who appeared much superior to the general class of his co-prisoners, and *Michael Byrne* were arraigned for an unlawful assembly, riot, and assault on the 27th of August, in the parish of Kingswinford. Mr. Sergeant Ludlow stated the case. He described Linney as one of the itinerant Chartist orators who travelled from place to place, poisoning and polluting the minds of the working classes, and making them discontented with their condition by their heated and inflammatory harangues. The jury returned a verdict of Guilty for an unlawful assembly against the prisoners.

The court then adjourned.

This morning the twenty-six prisoners convicted of demolishing and burning the Rev. Dr. Vale's house were brought up for judgment. At half-past eight o'clock the three Judges took their seats upon the bench in the Nisi Prius Court. The Lord Chief Justice addressed the wretched men in a most solemn and impressive manner, and then proceeded to sentence the prisoners as follows, having first desired the prisoner Saunders to sit down:—*John Harris, Edward Wright, William Cartledge, John Williams, Joseph Whistons, Thomas Cotton, and William Cartledge*, to be transported for twenty-one years. *Jervase Phillips*, transported for fifteen years. *Thomas Wagstaff, Philip Saunders, Sampson Whitehouse, Josiah Gilbert, Thomas Banks, and Eli Smith*, transported for ten years. *John Powell, Henry Dimmock, Wm. Toft, and Joseph Hurst*, to be confined in Stafford gaol for twelve calendar months, and kept to hard labour for the twelve months. *James Millington, Samuel Eaton, and Richard Edge* the younger, to be confined for four calendar months, and kept to hard labour. *James Hurst*, in consequence of his extreme youth (twelve years old), was sentenced to only two months' imprisonment and hard labour. His lordship said that he had not sentenced the prisoner, *Joseph Saunders*, as he had been convicted on another indictment before his learned brother Baron Parke, who would sentence him.

The Judges then separated, the Lord Chief Justice continuing to preside in the Nisi Prius Court.

(Before Lord Chief Justice Tindal.)

Mr. Lee applied for liberty to be granted to *Arthur O'Neill* to traverse to the next assizes, upon the ground that he was indicted on a charge quite different from that for which he was committed. Mr. Waddington, in the absence of the Solicitor-General, opposed the application. The Lord Chief Justice would take the affidavit of the prisoner, and a copy of the depositions and indictment, and consult his learned brothers, and he would give his decision to-morrow.

*Thomas Cooper*, of Leicester, a Chartist lecturer, and twelve others, were charged with assembling and demolishing the house of Mr. Parker, at Stoke-upon-Trent, on the 15th of August. Mr. Parker is a magistrate. Cooper objected to be tried with the others, and claimed to sever in his defence. Mr. Waddington objected to the application, but after some conversation with the Lord Chief Justice, consented to Cooper's severing his defence. The prisoner was then placed at the bar and the others were removed. He pleaded Not Guilty, having first challenged the jury to the full number of twenty.

(Before Mr. Baron Parke.)

BURNING OF LORD GRANVILLE'S OFFICES.—*Thomas Roberts, W. Turner, James Slack, Edward Smith, Joseph Wild, Henry Gibson, and Isaac Coleclough* were indicted for a riot, and demolishing by fire the offices of Lord Granville, on the 25th of August. Mr. Spooner, on the part of Colclough, and Mr. Neale, on the part of Slack, exhausted their challenges. In consequence of the great difficulty there was to empanel a jury, the learned Judge directed the prisoners to be put aside, with the exception of *Thomas Roberts*, who was put upon his trial, and pleaded Not Guilty.

CHESTER, Friday, Oct. 7.—The Judges, being determined to deliver the gaol as quickly as possible, sat in three different courts—Lord Abinger in the Crown Court, Mr. Baron Alderson in the Nisi Prius, and Sir C. Cresswell in the Grand Jury-room.

*Thomas Winterbottom, Oliver Fry, John Smith, Hugh Winterbottom, and James Kinder*, were placed at the bar, charged with rioting at Brookfield, and feloniously demolishing the mill and dwelling-house of Samuel Shepley. The defendants were all young men, and two seemed to suffer still from the wounds they had received when making the attack.—The Attorney-General stated the case.—Several witnesses having been examined, Mr. Yardley, for the defence, submitted that there was no case against *Kinder* and *Hugh Winterbottom*.—The Lord Chief Baron concurred with the counsel for the defence; and the Attorney-General said he would not press the case as against these persons.—*Kinder* and *Hugh Winterbottom* were acquitted, and the other prisoners were found Guilty.—The Attorney-General expressed his hope that, with respect to the wounded defendants, his lordship would, in passing sentence, be as lenient as possible.

The court then adjourned till a quarter past nine o'clock on Saturday.

SATURDAY.—The court having met at the usual hour, *James Thorpe, Samuel Ferns, George Taylor, William Wyld, and James Hayne*, were placed at the bar, charged with conspiring to prevent her Majesty's subjects following their lawful employments. *Ferns* and *George Taylor* pleaded guilty, the others not guilty. The defendants were all found Guilty.

*James Derbyshire* was then tried, and found Guilty of a participation in the attack on Stockport workhouse. The prisoner, having been previously convicted of felony, was sentenced to transportation for life.

*Wm. Turner, Samuel Kay, and Robert Robertson* were placed on their trial for conspiracy to prevent persons following their lawful employment.—The case having been fully proved, the defendants were found Guilty.

*Joseph Smith, Amos Smith, Wm. Rock, John Webb, and Martha Baker*, were put upon their trial for stealing money and provisions from the Stockport union. The prisoners were all convicted.—The Lord Chief Baron, after a suitable exhortation, sentenced each to twelve months' imprisonment and hard labour.

His lordship then proceeded to pass sentence on the other prisoners who had been convicted during the present commission. After a few observations, his lordship sentenced *Robert Wild, Moorhouse, Fanhurst, Lees, and James Wild*, to be imprisoned for two years each; *S. Shirt* was sentenced to eighteen calendar months; *Taylor, Fern, William Wilde, Thorpe, and James Hague*, one year each; *S. Kay* and *Robinson* one year; and *Buckley, Winterbottom, and Smith*, who had been wounded in the attack on Mr. Shepley's mill, were, on the intercession of that gentleman, sentenced to only three months' imprisonment; *Lees* and *Buckley* one year each.

All the cases in the Crown Court having been now disposed of, the Lord Chief Baron dissolved the court, intimating that the remainder of the prisoners in gaol would be tried at the ordinary assizes.

In Mr. Justice Cresswell's court his lordship, in passing sentence on the prisoners, addressed them at considerable length, observing that they were indebted to the leniency of the Government for not being prosecuted for high treason. They had been found guilty of a very serious offence. They were weak when they submitted to the dictation of others—they were bold and daring when they broke the laws and committed plunder. Their offence was also one of great cruelty towards those who were obliged to seek parish relief, for they had gone to where they knew stores were provided, had plundered the stores, and thereby deprived their more unfortunate brethren of their food. It was, therefore, necessary that a severe example should be made of them, and the sentence of the court was, that they should be imprisoned and kept to hard labour for twelve calendar months.

*John Smith, William Mellor, James Smith, Joseph Cohen, and John Silva*, to be transported for ten years.

Mr. Baron Alderson passed sentences on the prisoners convicted yesterday in his court. The prisoners being placed at the bar, the learned baron, addressing them, said they had all been tried by a jury of their country, and found guilty of different offences against the public peace. All of them were sad examples of the misfortunes into which evil counsel led young men. Many of them, he perceived, were very young, and he feared very ignorant, and they were now abiding the punishment of the law for the violent outrages they had committed against the peace of the country. What possible good could they have contemplated to obtain for themselves by the course they had pursued? They earned by their labour their daily bread; and when it was said they desired freedom (which, indeed, would be a most admirable and virtuous aspiration, if they properly understood what freedom was), why had they refused to others the same liberty they claimed for themselves? If they had understanding they would see that they had been

misled by wicked and foolish men; though he could scarcely call them foolish, for the instigators sought to live in comparative ease, at the expense of the dupes they deluded. The prisoner *Joseph Done* had been convicted of an offence to stop the railway communication of this country, and had so acted from political motives, and in order to prevent one class of her Majesty's subjects, who were desirous of putting an end to those disturbances, from proceeding to the assistance of another class. He should, therefore, pass upon all the prisoners the same sentence; and he trusted that during the term of their imprisonment they would properly reflect on their past conduct, and persuade others in the same situation as themselves to avoid in future those who, for their own purposes, misled them, and who, finding that they could not rise by honest means, endeavoured to raise themselves into consequence and notoriety by pandering to the worst passions, working upon the grossest ignorance, and cheating the dupes who were so foolish as to listen to them. The sentence upon the prisoners before mentioned was, that each of them be imprisoned in the gaol at Chester for the space of one year. The sentence upon *Joseph Taylor* was, that he be imprisoned fifteen months in Chester gaol, and upon *William Smith, James Kershaw, and William Martin*, that they be imprisoned in the House of Correction at Knutsford for twelve months, and kept to hard labour.

ATTACK ON THE STOCKPORT WORKHOUSE.—*Thomas Hough*, aged 19; *William Wright*, aged 21; *John Charlesworth*, aged 31; *James Leigh*, aged 31; *James Horsefield*, aged 23; *Noah Layfield*, aged 21; *Ann Hibbert*, aged 23; *William Stringer*, aged 30; *Joseph Tallis*, aged 17; *James Hutton*, aged 34; *James Horsefield*, aged 40; *Thomas Smith*, aged 20; *John Rhodes*, aged 19; and *James Harrop*, aged 23, were severely indicted for riotously assembling at Stockport, and feloniously demolishing the union workhouse, and many of them for stealing bread, meat, or money, from the said workhouse, on the 11th of August last. Several witnesses were called to identify such of the prisoners as had been concerned in the offence laid to their charge; and the prisoners *Hough, Wright, Charlesworth, Layfield, Tallis, Hutton, Rhodes, and Harrop* were found Guilty. *Hough*, being proved to have been previously convicted of theft, was sentenced to fourteen years' transportation; *Wright, Charlesworth, Layfield, and Tallis*, being proved to be among the most active in the mob, were sentenced, the three latter to seven years' transportation, and the first to two years' imprisonment and hard labour; and the rest to one year's imprisonment and hard labour.

*Thomas Smith, James Horsefield, and William Stringer*, acquitted on the former indictment, were again charged with a common riot, and the latter, being found Guilty, was sentenced to be imprisoned for one year in Chester gaol.

WEDNESDAY.

(Before Mr. Baron Parke.)

*W. Roberts* was acquitted after a trial of three hours. *William Turner* and *James Slack* were indicted and found Guilty of the same offence.

(Before Mr. Baron Rolfe.)

*Croxton, Rathbone, Brunt, Johnson, and Wilkinson*, charged with burglary, were, with the exception of *Wilkinson*, found Guilty.

*Wm. Lanton, John Jackson, Samuel Gibson, Edward Baden, and Wm. Branden*, all youths, were charged with an aggravated burglary in the house of Mr. Eli Steel, on the 16th of August, in Burslem. They were all found Guilty.

(Before Lord Chief Justice Tindal.)

In consequence of the great inconvenience that arose on Tuesday to the public business by the non-attendance of witnesses and jurors, and the challenges by the prisoners, the High Sheriff, under the orders of the Lords Justices, issued notice that the recognizances of all witnesses, if absent when called, would be estreated, and that their expenses would not be paid. It was further ordered, that all absent jurors should be called upon fines.

LIVERPOOL, Monday.—This morning, at eleven o'clock, Lord Abinger, Baron Alderson, and Mr. Justice Cresswell, the judges specially appointed for the trial of the Chartist prisoners in custody at Kirkdale gaol, took their seats in the Nisi Prius Court. The commission was opened with the usual formalities; after which the grand jury were sworn. The proclamation against vice and immorality having been read, the Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer proceeded to deliver his charge to the grand jury.

[Before Lord Abinger.]

ATTACK ON A MILL.—*James Kelly, James Dolan, and Andrew Cosgrove*, were charged with riot at Manchester, and with having then and there begun to demolish the mill and premises of Messrs. Sterling and Beckton. The Attorney-General and Sir Gregory Lewin prosecuted on behalf of the Crown, and Mr. Wilkins defended Cosgrove. The judge briefly summed up, and the jury returned a verdict of Guilty against *Dolan* and *Kelly*. Cosgrove was acquitted.—His lordship, after severely reprimanding the prisoners for their conduct, sentenced them to one year's imprisonment.

*John Hickey, Hugh Cavanagh, James Saxton, Matthew Dalton, Edward Sullivan, and James Tweedale*, were then indicted for returning, on the 10th of August, to the mill of Messrs. Sterling and Beckton, and breaking the windows. The case against *Sullivan* was not made out, and he was acquitted. The rest of the prisoners were found Guilty; but *James Saxton*, who was only a boy, was recommended to mercy. Sentence deferred. The court rose at twenty minutes to seven o'clock.

CROWN COURT.

Immediately after the charge had been delivered in the Nisi Prius Court, Baron Alderson took his seat on the bench in the Crown Court, for the trial of prisoners.

RIOT AT THE MANCHESTER POLICE STATION.—*William Lee* (21), *John Sheridan* (18), and *Jane Carney* (11), were given in charge for having riotously assembled at Manchester, and feloniously demolished a station-house of the police establishment at Manchester. Mr. Sergeant Atcherley and Mr. Hilliard conducted the case on the part of the prosecution. The prisoners were undefended. Evidence having been given, the jury found all the prisoners Guilty of the riot, and recommended the female prisoner to mercy on account of her age. His lordship accordingly ordered her to be discharged, and delivered up to her parents.

RIOT AT CROWTHER'S MILLS, BLAKELEY.—*Joseph Shaw* (15), and *George Turner* (12), were given in charge for having prevented certain of her Majesty's subjects from following their lawful occupations, and compelling them to depart therefrom, at Blakeley. The case was proved by *Samuel Crowther*, the proprietor of bleach-works at Blakeley, and others. The jury found both the prisoners Guilty of riot.

*John Tear* was found Guilty of being concerned in a riot at the print-works of Messrs. Wilson, Brothers, and Co., Salford. The prisoner was defended by Messrs. Cobbett and Whigham.

[Before Mr. Justice Cresswell.]

Mr. Justice Cresswell took his seat in the magistrates' room. The prisoners first placed at the bar were *George Thornton, Joseph Webb, Patrick O'Brien, and James Melburn*. They were indicted for a conspiracy, for inciting and stirring up a great many of her Majesty's subjects unlawfully to assemble, for having united themselves with an unlawful assembly, armed with sticks, to disturb the tranquillity of the realm, and to prevent workmen from following their labour, and with having created a riot. The jury, after a short consultation, found all the prisoners Guilty. Sentence was deferred.

*John Cannon, George Thornton, James Harrington, James Healey, Joseph Webb, Thomas Whitehead, John Galvin, John Slones, John Fallan, Edward Mitchell, Thomas Berry, and Barney Collins*, were then placed at the bar, on an indictment precisely similar to the foregoing, and also found Guilty. Sentence deferred.

*Joseph Thomas*, an idiotic black man, *John Oldham, John Edwards, Ellis Hall, James Richardson, Thomas Booth, Michael Clerk, Thomas Glegg, John Lever, Patrick O'Brien, and John Holmes* were next placed at the bar, and charged with rioting and unlawfully assembling. All the prisoners, except *Thomas Booth* and *Patrick O'Brien*, were found Guilty. Sentence deferred.

*John Galvin*, who was tried and convicted, was allowed to be discharged on finding a surety for his appearance whenever called upon for judgment. He had enlisted since the occurrence of the offence for which he was indicted. The court adjourned shortly after seven o'clock until nine on Tuesday morning.

TUESDAY.—The Judges made good progress to-day, having got through upwards of thirty cases. The persons charged were all evidently of the lowest classes of operatives, and seemed as if completely thunderstruck at the consequences to which their listening to Chartist lecturers had led them. It is quite clear that the special commission, although bringing to trial cases, none of which are of themselves of first-rate magnitude, has done good service, and completely effected that which was, no doubt, the object of the government in issuing it—the clearing away from the popular mind those delusions which led to the late disturbances. The only matter requiring special notice was the application for leave to traverse of *F. O'Connor*.

(Before Lord Abinger.)

Mr. Wilkins, on the part of Mr. F. O'Connor, against whom the jury had found a true bill, made application to the court that Mr. O'Connor might be allowed to plead by proxy, a course usual in misdemeanours, Mr. O'Connor being too much indisposed to attend personally. If the court should think it necessary, he (Mr. Wilkins) was prepared with affidavits to show that Mr. O'Connor could not be removed without imminent risk to his life. The Lord Chief Baron thought that the indulgence now claimed was not usually granted, except in the Queen's Bench. Mr. Wilkins said it was often done at session. The Lord Chief Baron intimated that the Attorney-General must be consulted, and care taken that Mr. F. O'Connor should be bound by it afterwards. The Attorney-General said he should be quite satisfied with the undertaking of his learned friend Mr. Wilkins.—Mr. Wilkins: If he be alive, I will undertake that he shall appear at the assizes. The application was then granted; and Mr. Wilkins, on the part of O'Connor, pleaded not guilty, and traversed until next assizes, Mr. O'Connor's bail continuing bound until that time.

*John Dolan*, aged 22, *F. Johnston*, 16, *A. Thorpe*, 18, *W. Hughes*, 19, *J. Robinson*, 18, *John Manly*, 22, and *George Edge*, 41, were found guilty of a riot in Manchester, on the 10th of August last. This was one of the cases in which the mob took advantage of the turn-out to plunder the shops; but the identity of the prisoners not being clearly proved, the charge of felony

was abandoned. The prisoners were sentenced, *Dolan, Edge, and Manley*, to one year's imprisonment, with hard labour; the remainder to terms of six and three months, all in the Kirkdale House of Correction.

At half-past three o'clock the grand jury brought into court a true bill, quite a *procès monstre*, for conspiracy against *Feargus O'Connor, William Hill, J. Schofield, B. M. Cartney, P. M'Donnell*, and upwards of fifty other persons, styling themselves "The Executive Council of the Chartist Association."

The cases in the other courts were of the usual character.

All the three courts sat until nearly seven o'clock.

WEDNESDAY MORNING.—Lord Abinger and Mr. Justice Cresswell were chiefly employed during the morning in passing sentence on the prisoners convicted yesterday of rioting—the former in the Nisi Prius Court, and the latter in the Magistrates' room. The sentences have varied from six to twelve months' imprisonment, according to the peculiar complexion of the cases. In one instance a boy, not more than 15 years of age, was sentenced to three months' imprisonment. Many of the prisoners were very juvenile, and all of them belonging to the lowest class of operatives.

After sentencing the prisoners, a batch of thirty were put on their trials before Lord Abinger, charged also with rioting in Manchester during the late outbreaks.

## POLICE.

MANSTON-HOUSE.—On Tuesday a young woman of very respectable appearance, who was accompanied by her brother, applied to the Lord Mayor for advice in what manner to proceed under the following disagreeable circumstances:—The young woman said, that she and a young man, whom she believed for a long time to be a person of unexceptionable character, had been on terms of intimacy, and she at length consented to marry him. As the time for performing the ceremony approached, the necessary preparations were made; but information, which she subsequently found to be correct, was brought to her that the individual to whom she was engaged had been imprisoned for robbery. The first thing she did after the shock was softened down was to send word to the person who was so much interested in the matrimonial arrangements that they must be postponed *sine die*, as she had ascertained that he had been in gaol for thieving. The only answer he made was a volley of abuse, in which his mother joined against her; and they both showed a determination to compel her to perform her engagement, which she considered herself quite at liberty to annul under such painful circumstances. The Lord Mayor said, the applicant had acted very properly in not timidly yielding to the threats or expostulations of a person whom she knew to be a man of bad character, and in applying to authority for protection, which certainly should be rendered to her. Directions were then given to have the parties apprehended.

BOW-STREET.—On Tuesday *William Russell*, a general-post letter-carrier, was placed at the bar, charged with stealing a letter, containing a sovereign and a half-sovereign, the property of her Majesty's Postmaster-General. Mr. Playle, one of the assistant-inspectors of letter-carriers, stated that the prisoner was chief carrier in the Palace-yard district. For some time past numerous complaints of the loss of money-letters, addressed to persons in that district, had reached the Post-office, and in consequence, on Monday last, he enclosed in a letter a sovereign and a half-sovereign (previously marked), and addressed it to Mr. Tucker, upholsterer, Great College-street, near Westminster Abbey, London. The letter should, in regular course, have been delivered between 9 and 10 o'clock. Shortly before 11 o'clock witness called at Mr. Tucker's, and learned that the letter had not been delivered. When he found that the letter had not been delivered, he went after the prisoner, and, having overtaken him, took him at once to the Post-office. This evidence having been confirmed, the prisoner was ordered to stand committed to take his trial on the above charge; but, at the request of Mr. Peacock, he will be brought up again in a week, when it is probable that other charges will be preferred against him.

MARLBOROUGH-STREET.—On Monday *Thomas Griffiths*, a well-dressed young man, was brought before Mr. Hardwick, charged with having just been detected in the following daring robbery:—A van-driver, named *Myer*, said as he was standing in St. James's-street he saw the prisoner "crushing" against a gentleman, and in a moment afterwards he saw the prisoner take out a purse from the pocket of the gentleman and throw it into his van. Witness picked up the purse, and having restored it to its owner, set off in pursuit of the prisoner, whom he overtook in Pall-mall. Mr. Laurie said he came forward merely to give an opinion as to the seeming remissness of the police in this affair. The prisoner was stopped opposite the Oxford and Cambridge club-house, Pall-mall, but notwithstanding an incessant cry for the police not a single constable could be met with until the prisoner had been brought as far as Bond-street. The van-driver, who caught the prisoner, acted with great propriety; for though surrounded and hustled by several persons, who were, no doubt, confederates of the prisoner, he kept the prisoner fast until a policeman was found. The owner of the purse, satisfied with the recovery of his property, did not appear. The prisoner denied the robbery, and said he had only come from Liverpool last night. Remanded.

UNION-HALL.—Before the close of the business on Monday, a gentleman attended for the purpose of giving evidence in a case of fraud, alleged against a person named *John Sabine*, who was committed from this court a few days ago for obtaining a sum of £50 from a gentleman's coachman, by representing that he was going to get married to a lady of fortune, and that he was to have given his dupe a large bonus for the loan of the money. The applicant stated that he had also been plundered of £200 by Sabine, and the way in which he accomplished it was by representing himself as an officer in the army, and entitled to a reversionary interest of £4000 at the death of his mother. He also stated that he was paying his addresses to a lady possessed of £34,000, at Norwich, and exhibited letters addressed to him from her, the contents of which were of a nature calculated to impose upon the most cautious person, and make him believe they were genuine. Applicant had, however, since ascertained that there was no truth whatever in the prisoner's statements; and it was also discovered that he had formed an intimacy with the niece of Thurtell, the murderer, and that, acting in concert, she had written him letters, which he was in the habit of exhibiting to his victims, purporting to be those of the lady of fortune to whom he was about to be married. The applicant added that he was so satisfied of the truth of Sabine's representations, that he advanced £200 to further his views in his matrimonial speculation; that a tradesman in the Blackfriars-road was also duped out of a sum of £250 under similar circumstances by the prisoner, who had succeeded in taking in several other persons in the same way. The applicant further said, that, having ascertained that the prisoner's friends were making strong efforts to compromise the charge made against him by the coachman, and that there was a probability of its being effected, he (applicant), for the sake of public justice, now applied to have the accused detained in gaol until he should have an opportunity of indicting him. Mr. Traill said that Sabine had been remanded for misdemeanour, and that he had not as yet put in bail to answer the charge at the sessions; therefore he was still lying in gaol; that the applicant could therefore lodge a detainer against him at the prison; and, in the event of a compromise being effected in the case on which he was remanded from that court, he would still be held in custody, and applicant then would have an opportunity of indicting him at the ensuing sessions.

CLERKENWELL.—On Monday *Thomas Maxwell* and *Michael Matthews*, striplings, apparently not more than 10 or 11 years of age, were charged with having committed several daring street robberies on young ladies. Miss Elizabeth Russell, 5, Harvey's-buildings, Strand, said she was passing along Fisher-street, Red Lion-square, at six o'clock on the previous (Sunday) evening, with another young lady, when three boys, of whom she positively identified the prisoners as two, came up to them, and, after one or two unsuccessful attempts, succeeded in snatching her reticule from her left arm. Witness was at first greatly alarmed, but, recovering herself, she gave chase to the three boys, calling out "Stop thief." She pursued them into Gloucester-street, where the two prisoners were captured by a gentleman, who handed them over to a policeman. The third boy escaped. Miss Euphemia Winsor deposed to having been robbed of her reticule under similar circumstances by three boys, in Charlotte-street, Bloomsbury, on Sunday afternoon. She identified the prisoners as being two of the three. Inspector Rawley said, that when the prisoners were brought to the station-house on the first charge, the boy Maxwell said, "It was Charley Scott as did it," meaning, he supposed, the boy who had escaped. He also said the same thing when Miss Winsor called at the station house on the following morning to prefer her charge.—Maxwell (pretending to cry): And so it was Charley Scott as did it. It warn't us.—Mr. Combe fully committed both prisoners for trial.

On Tuesday Mrs. Susan Cline, of No. 2, Mitre-court, Clerkenwell, was charged by Mrs. Mary Biddle, her next-door neighbour, of No. 3, in the same court, with having used threatening language. Mrs. Biddle said, that on Friday last, as she was going out to be married, the prisoner seized her, tore her dress, and said she was a married woman and had children. The defendant, who denied neither the threat nor the assault, still admitted that she was moved with a virtuous indignation, in which all the matrons of Mitre-court sincerely sympathized, to think that the complainant, not having the dread of bigamy before her eyes, should entertain the notion of entering a second time into the hymeneal contract, her first husband being still alive.—Mr. Combe (to Dunn, the would-be bridegroom): Take care what you are about. You may get yourself into trouble.—Dunn (confidently): Oh, no, your worship. Not at all. The thing was made quite clear to us by a lawyer.—Prisoner: They went on Friday to get married at St. James's Church, Clerkenwell, and the whole court was scandalized, as they knew she was a married woman. I did not open my lips to her no more than your worship that's in that chair; but this is all out of jealousy because she thought I stopped the marriage. I did not go to the church, but the parson sent down his clerk to me.—Mr. Combe: You ought not to interfere in the matter.—Prisoner: My G—, when I knew she was a married woman, and when the parson sent his clerk to me, was not I to tell? But no matter now; she has been lying and rising with Dunn for the last five weeks come to-morrow. Mr. Combe ordered the prisoner to find bail, for which she thanked him; but, on finding that as a necessary preliminary she should be locked up until it was forthcoming, her amazement was boundless. No bail appeared in the course of the day.



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**THE QUEEN** has been graciously pleased to command that **JOSEPH GILLOTT**, of Birmingham, be appointed **STEEL PEN MANUFACTURER IN ORDINARY TO HER MAJESTY**, dated April 13, 1840. Joseph GilloTT's very superior PATENT and other METALLIC PENS, may be had of all stationers, booksellers, and other dealers in Pens throughout the United Kingdom.

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The number of Pens manufactured at the works of Joseph GilloTT, FROM OCT. 1838, to OCT. 1839, AND FROM DEC. 1840, to DEC. 1841, was 44,654,702, or 3,721,225 dozens, or 5,177,244 dozens, or 310,102 gross, or 431,437 gross.

**CAUTION.**—All the genuine Pens are marked in full "JOSEPH GILLOTT," and Venders are desired to note that his cards of Pens are made up in packets of one dozen each, and have a label outside, with a fac-simile of his signature: "JOSH. GILLOTT."

At the request of persons extensively engaged in tuition, J. G. has introduced his Warranted SCHOOL PENS, which are specially adapted to their use, being of different degrees of flexibility, and with fine, medium, and broad points.

Wholesale and for Exportation, at the Manufactory, Victoria Works, Graham-street, Birmingham, and at 37, Gracechurch-street, London, under the management of Mr. Fox, from the manufactory in Birmingham.

## WATERLOO DISTILLERY.

**MESSRS. WM. YOUNG FELL and Co.** having considerably EXTENDED their PREMISES, can now supply the public with any quantity of the purest COGNAC BRANDY at the unprecedentedly low price of 32s. for 2 gallons, with a liberal allowance to the trade.  
29, Friday-street; and Distillery, Waterloo-road, Lambeth.

**THE VERY BEST BLACK TEA IMPORTED.** Rich Pekoe Souchong full flavour and strong, better cannot be purchased at any price, 5s. per lb.; Green Tea, Gunpowder, close twisted round leaf, rich delicate flavour, 6s. per lb. Also the best Coffee, rich mellow flavour, better cannot be obtained, 2s. per lb.; Ceylon ditto, 1s. 4d. per lb. Raw Sugar, 7d. per lb.; Refined, 9d. per lb. Delivered in all parts of London daily.  
HAWKINS' Tea Warehouse, 14, Whitechapel High-street.

## CHUBB'S LOCKS, FIRE-PROOF SAFES, CASH-BOXES, &amp;c.

**CHUBB'S NEW PATENT DETECTOR LOCKS** give perfect security from false keys, and also detect any attempt to open them. They are made to all sizes, and for every purpose to which locks are applied. These locks are strong, secure, simple, and durable. Chubb's Patent Fire-proof Safes and Boxes form a complete preservation for deeds, plate, books, &c., from fire and thieves. Cash Boxes, and Japan Boxes of all sizes fitted with the New Patent Locks. A large assortment of the above on sale, by C. CHUBB and SON, 57, St. Paul's Churchyard, London.

**MORE THAN FOUR YEARS** have now elapsed since W. BERDOE introduced his VENTILATING WATERPROOF; also his well-known WATERPROOF FROCK, in lieu of the "Macintosh." The host of imitations of both, and the increasingly extensive sale of the latter, among the friends of those who have adopted it, are sufficient proofs of their success. For the coming season W. B. has now ready a large stock of the most modern and appropriate materials. Also of first-rate Garments for Shooting, Fishing, Travelling, Riding, Driving, &c., &c., warranted (without confining perspiration) to exclude any description or quantity of rain whatever.  
WALTER BERDOE, Tailor, Waterproofer, &c., 69, CORNHILL, (eight doors from Bishopsgate-street).

**GREAT COMFORT TO INVALIDS.** The Patent Hermetically Sealed Commode Pail, forming, with its mahogany seat and earthen pan, a completely air-tight, inodorous, portable chamber closet, for £1 6s.; in a handsome japanned box, £2 4s.; in an elegant mahogany box, £3, rendering the sick room and lying-in room as fresh and comfortable at all times to enter as a well-appointed drawing-room. Sold only at Fyfe's Scientific Repository, 26, Tavistock-street, Covent-garden; original depot for the improved American Oven, fitted up so as to roast coffee, &c.  
Orders from the country, with a reference in London, immediately attended to.

## IRONMONGERY.

**JOHN COX DEAR'S extensive SHOW-ROOMS,** contain Stoves from 4s. 6d. to 15 guineas. Kitchen-ranges, 3 feet wide, with oven and boiler, £4 (the best.) Fenders from 2s. 9d. to 6 guineas. Fire-irons from 2s. per set. Dish-covers, in sets of seven, 8s. 6d. to 37s. 9d. (the best raised tops.) Shower-baths, best quality made, £5; hip, 20s.; sponging, 18s. Kitchen furniture in great variety equally low. British plate table spoons and forks, 11s. to 16s. per dozen.  
Lists containing the price of every article sent free of cost. Iron bedsteads and stove engravings sent free.

Dear's builders' price list of nails, locks, brass-foundry, &c. &c., may be had on application (without cost) at the Manufactory, 102, High-street, and 5, Great Barlow-street, Marylebone.

## ARGUS LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

93, Throgmorton-street, Bank.  
Empowered by special Act of Parliament.  
THOMAS FARNCOMB, Esq., Alderman, Chairman.  
WILLIAM LEAF, Esq., Deputy-Chairman.  
PHYSICIAN—Dr. Jeaffreson, 2, Finsbury-square.  
SURGEON—W. Coulson, Esq., 2, Frederick's-place, Old Jewry.  
CONSULTING ACTUARY—Professor Hall, of King's College.  
In addition to the subscribed capital of 300,000l., the assured have the security of the Company's income of upwards of 50,000l. per annum, yearly increasing, and an accumulating Assurance Fund invested in government and other available securities, of considerably larger amount than the estimated liabilities of the Company.  
The rates of premium are reduced to the lowest scale compatible with the safety of the assured and the stability of the Company, thereby in effect giving to every policy holder an immediate and certain bonus, without risk, in lieu of the deferred and frequently delusive prospect of a periodical division of profits.

## ANNUAL PREMIUM TO ASSURE £100.

Age.	For One Year.	For Seven Years.	Term of Life.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
25	0 19 7	1 0 7	1 15 1
30	1 1 3	1 2 1	1 19 10
45	1 7 8	1 10 9	3 4 7
50	1 13 5	1 19 0	3 19 3
60	3 1 1	3 15 5	6 0 10

In assurances for advances of money, as security for debts, or as a provision for a family, when the least present outlay is desirable, the varied and comprehensive Tables of the Argus Office will be found to be particularly favourable to the assured.

A Board of Directors, with the Medical officers, attend daily.  
EDWARD BATES, Resident Director.  
A liberal commission to Solicitors and Agents.

## ROWLAND'S ODONTO, or PEARL DENTRIFICE.

This is an efficient White Powder for the Teeth, solely prepared from Oriental Herbs of the most delightful odour, and of sovereign virtue for strengthening, preserving, and thoroughly cleansing the teeth. It eradicates tartar from the teeth, removes spots of incipient decay, polishes and preserves the enamel, to which it gives a pearl-like whiteness; and, above all, from its disinfecting properties, gives sweetness to the breath. As an anti-scorbutic, the gums also share in its transcendent powers. ROWLAND'S ODONTO has now for a long series of years occupied a distinguished place at the toilets of the sovereigns and the nobility throughout Europe, while the general demand for it at once announces the favour in which it is held by the public at large.  
Price 2s. 9d. per box, duty included.

\* Notice.—A ROWLAND and SON, 20, Hatton-garden, London, is engraved on the Government Stamp, which is pasted on each. Be sure to ask for "Rowland's Odonto."

Sold by the proprietors, and by respectable Perfumers and Medicine Venders.

## SIR JAMES MURRAY'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

PREPARED under the immediate care of the Inventor, and established for upwards of thirty years by the Profession, for removing Bile, Acidities, and Indigestion, restoring Appetite, preserving a moderate state of the bowels, and dissolving uric acid in Gravel and Gout; also as an easy remedy for Sea Sickness; and for the febrile affection incident to childhood it is invaluable.—On the value of Magnesia as a remedial agent it is unnecessary to enlarge; but the fluid preparation of Sir James Murray is now the most valued by the profession, as it entirely avoids the possibility of those dangerous concretions usually resulting from the use of the article in powder, and in the over-dosed liquids of detected imitators.

Sold by the sole consignee, Mr. Bailey, of North-street, Wolverhampton; Messrs. Hannay and Dietrichsen, 63, Oxford-street, London; and all respectable Medicine Venders, price 1s., 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d., 5s. 6d., 11s., and 21s. each.

## \* The Acidulated Syrup in bottles, 2s. each.

N.B.—Be sure to ask for "Sir James Murray's Preparation," and to see that his name is stamped on each label in green ink, as follows:—"James Murray, Physician to the Lord-Lieutenant."

**PARR'S LIFE PILLS.**—Read the following Letter; it must convince every one of the wonderful efficacy of this Medicine:—  
Horncastle, September 30, 1842.

GENTLEMEN,—From the high recommendations I am daily receiving, I have pleasure in informing you that PARR'S LIFE PILLS are effecting wonders in this neighbourhood. Last night, Mr. Grounsell, machine-maker, came to my shop for a packet to send his brother, who is to sail in a few days from Liverpool to New Orleans. Mr. G. having derived more benefit from those Pills than any other medicine, health being one of the greatest blessings we enjoy, he is convinced that no present will be found equal to PARR'S PILLS. My last order of 50 dozen boxes have come to hand, being the third lot since the 12th of March, making 135 dozen, or 1632 boxes, for my retail trade in six months.

I am, gentlemen, respectfully yours,

Messrs. Roberts and Co.  
Purchasers may secure the right medicine if they will be careful to observe the words PARR'S LIFE PILLS, on the Government Stamp, in WHITE letters on a RED ground, and also the signature of the Proprietors on the directions wrapped round each box. T. Roberts, & Co., Crane-court, London. Sold in boxes, price 1s. 14d., 2s. 9d., and family boxes, 11s. each. Full directions are given with each box.

The Life and Times of Old Parr, containing remarks on Disease, Health, and the means of prolonging Life, 32 pages, with engravings, anecdotes, poetry, &c., may be had gratis of all agents.

## TO GROCERS.

**AN ACTIVE PARTNER WANTED,** with not less than £300, or the BUSINESS to be DISPOSED OF, situated in a populous County Town, possessing a good connexion. There is a certainty of doing an excellent business, with a small capital. To a young man this is a desirable opportunity.—Apply by letter to R. W., 198, Strand.

**WANTED, a GOOD PONY GIG, or FOUR-WHEEL.**—Any person having a good second-hand one to dispose of may hear of a purchaser (if not more than £15), by applying to B. W., 198, Strand, London.

**TO POOR-LAW GUARDIANS.**—400 Wrought Iron FOLDING BEDSTEADS, six feet and a half long, twenty-seven inches wide, with head-pieces all complete, and in excellent condition, weighing one cwt. and a quarter, for sale, at Eight Shillings each.  
Apply to LEMUEL GODDARD, Wapping, London.

## BRITISH COLLEGE OF HEALTH, NEW ROAD, LONDON.

**PURIFY your Blood and Health** must be the consequence—This is the Hygeian system of medicine. 300,000 cures by Morison's Pills, published since 1825, have established the truth of the above. No chemists or druggists are authorised to sell Morison's Pills.

## TO GENTLEMEN'S SERVANTS, BROKERS, TINMEN, AND OTHERS.

**TO be DISPOSED OF the BUSINESS** of a BROKER and TINMAN, in an increasing neighbourhood, and surrounded by the first families in the county. Satisfactory reasons will be given for leaving. For particulars apply to J. WALLER, Chinaman, Trafalgar-road, Greenwich.

**FIELD'S CHEAP STATIONERY WAREHOUSE,** 65, Regent's Quadrant, corner of Air-street.—Postage Envelopes, 1s. per dozen; Envelopes, 4d. per 100; Mourning Envelopes, 2s. per 100; good Letter Paper, 3d. per quire, 4s. 6d. per ream; Foolscap, 6d. per quire, 9s. per ream; Satin Note Paper, 2d. per quire, 3s. per ream; Ruled Bill Paper, 9d. per quire; Blotting Cases, 6d. each; Superior ditto, lock and key, 2s. each; the best Sealing Wax, 10 sticks 1s., 3s. 6d. per pound; the celebrated Magnum Bonum Steel Pens, 6d. per dozen, 5s. per gross; Albums, from 1s. each; splendid Scrap Books, 4s. 6d. each; Copy Books, 4d. each; Bibles, handsomely bound, 2s. each; Prayer Books to match, 1s. 6d. each; Testaments, 1s. each; Rosewood Ink Stands, 1s. each; Pearl Paper Knives, 1s. each; the newly-invented Pencil Case, containing 12 distinct articles, only 3s. 6d. each; Patent Blotting Pads, 1s. each; Capital Music Cases, lock and key, 5s. each; Club-house Cards, 1s. 6d. per pack, 6 packs 7s. 6d.; Cumberland Lead Pencils, 6d. per dozen; Initial Wafers, 3d. per 100.  
Please to copy the name and address.

**SURREY AND SUSSEX COMMERCIAL AND FAMILY HOTEL,** BLACKFRIARS-ROAD, OPPOSITE STAMFORD-STREET, LONDON.

**JOSEPH MILLER** most respectfully informs the Public, that having furnished and rendered the above establishment replete with convenience and comfort, he has opened the same on most liberal principles and in strict accordance with the present order of the day—economy. He trusts, by unremitting attention to those who may honour him with their commands, that this old established house will meet with the patronage which extremely moderate charges, and a convenient, central, and cheerful situation will be proved to deserve. Handsomely furnished apartments for families and gentlemen, numerous private sitting-rooms for visitors, lofty bedchambers, &c. Dinners in the coffee-room daily, from 12 o'clock, at 1s. 6d.; half a pint of splendid sherry 1s. Tea or coffee 1s.; bed and breakfast (plain) 2s. 6d. Choicest wines and spirits, and a spacious club and smoking room.

N.B. A person in attendance all night to receive visitors from the country by night trains.—Good stabling.

## CARDINAL CAPES AND CLOAKS.

**BAILEY and MILNER** beg to inform their friends and the public that they have purchased several cases of CARDINAL CAPES and CLOAKS, which they can offer at the following prices:—India cloths, and checked woollens, lined and wadded, with collars, at 9s. each; Genoa velvets and satins, lined and wadded, &c., from 20s. to 50s. each. Several last season's cloaks reduced to one-fourth of their value. In addition to this stock will be found an unlimited assortment of the clan checks for dresses, in a variety of materials; printed velvets, for dresses; an unusual large stock of furs, Welsh flannels, Irish linens, sheetings, blankets, counterpanes, &c. Milliners will find a superb stock of new materials for bonnets, with ribbons to match, and every new style, in ties, handkerchiefs, blouses, &c.

P.S. The very best India silk handkerchiefs, town printed, full yard square, at 2s. 9d. each—usual price 4s. 6d.

Observe.—Bailey and Milner, Albion-house, 77 and 78, St. Paul's Church yard, near Ludgate-street.

## THE BOCCIOUS LIGHT.

We are generally disposed to look with considerable distrust on any new discovery or invention which comes recommended to us by a peculiarly outlandish designation; and we readily admit that this was the first impression we were susceptible of on opening the prospectus, commencing with the luminous and somewhat startling announcement, patent "Boccious Light." On going through the document, however, we found that the invention derives its name from that of the patentee, who signs himself "Gottlieb Boccious;" and dates himself from Duke-street, in the Adelphi; and, certainly, if only half the advantages may be derived from its adoption which are set forth in the prospectus, Mr. Boccious's discovery would be well worthy the experiment. It is but justice, however, to the patentee to state that he has submitted his invention, which professes to effect an economy of 83 per cent. in the burning of gas, whilst in point of purity and brilliancy the intensity of the light is greatly increased, to the fairest tests and examinations to which scientific discoveries can be properly subjected. It is proposed to apply it not only to purposes of street illumination, but also to introduce it into churches, halls, public and private buildings, shops, manufactories, &c. &c.; and an experiment has been already made, on an extensive scale, to show its capacity for affecting the first-mentioned purpose, by the erection of a lamp in the Strand, opposite Northumberland House. If all that the patentee says of his invention be true, the advantages to the public will be great, and, therefore, we subjoin a sketch of the tasteful erection in the Strand, which may not be unacceptable to our country readers.

The lamp is cited as a practical specimen not only of the brilliancy, softness, and power of the light, but of its economy, and adaptation to this and other uses. It is found, in practice, to require about 90 cubic feet of gas per hour, which is equal to the consumption of about 16 or 18 common street burners, according to the usual contracts; whereas the light afforded, as ascertained by Messrs. Brande and Parkes, to whom it was submitted for examination, is equal to the concentrated effect of at least 100 such burners. Thus, six times the illuminating effect is produced by this single lamp, with the same quantity of gas; which is tantamount to an economy of 83 per cent. "It is therefore demonstrated" (says the prospectus) "that a hitherto unequalled degree of space-penetrating power, as well as of local intensity of illumination, is to be procured by means of this invention, in places of great public thoroughfare. These important advantages are obtained without any increase of expense to parishes and rate-payers, as a number of common lamps, at least equal in cost of gas to a single "Boccious light," may be dispensed with in such situations; and the public will gain the benefit of additional safety and convenience from the vastly increased amount of light. Lamps suitable to the illumination of areas of greater or less magnitude are constructed on the same principle, and with similar effects, according to the degree of power desired."

Without pledging ourselves to the truth of all the details, we



consider the invention of sufficient importance to demand a "fair trial."

In explanation of the following engraving, it may be necessary to state that the gas is supplied from the main, passing through a meter placed at the top of the stone pillar. The weight of the lamp is 112lbs.



THE BOCCIUS LIGHT, CHARING CROSS.

**A MAD BULL IN THE THAMES.**—A bull of the Scotch breed, purchased on Monday morning in Smithfield by a dealer in Silver-street, St. James's, had nearly reached its place of destination, when the animal broke away, making the passers-by fly in all directions. The animal continued its career down Regent-street, followed by a crowd, such a one as is only to be met with when a mad bull is found. On reaching the steps leading from the Duke of York's column into the Park the animal paused for a few moments, uncertain whether to proceed or make a retrograde movement, the mob at the same time keeping at a respectful distance; the animal chose the Park and down the steps, and, dashing through the gateway at the Horse Guards, crossed the road, through Whitehall-yard, taking water at Whitehall-stairs, that is, he would have done so, but unfortunately it was low tide, and, instead of water, he floundered up to his middle in mud. His pursuers arrived, but he could not get at them, nor they at him. After he had been in the mud about half an hour, a cartload of slaughtermen arrived, and by means of ropes succeeded in dragging the now almost exhausted animal near enough for slaughtering. Two strokes were given with a poleaxe and the poor animal ceased to exist. He was then dragged in triumph to the cart, which drove off amid the shouting of the mob. Although several persons were knocked down by the animal, no one was dangerously hurt.

On Monday forenoon, shortly after twelve o'clock, a fire broke out in the flax-mills belonging to Mr. Chaplin, Great Guildford-street, Southwark. When discovered by one of the machine-boys it presented a most serious aspect, the principal apartment in the mill being filled with flames. The alarm was immediately given, and in the course of a few minutes an engine and a party of firemen arrived from a station of the brigade force, situate about 200 yards distant, in Southwark-bridge-road. From the nature of the premises, and the inflammatory nature of their contents, considerable anxiety was manifest, in the event of the fire spreading to the houses that surrounded the building; but owing to the prompt exertions of the workpeople, both men and women, aided by the firemen, the flames were subdued. The damage to the building is very slight, but a great mass of flax in its raw state was consumed. The fire was caused by the friction of the "devil," a curious piece of machinery used in dressing flax. The premises have frequently fired with it before. Mr. Chaplin has several times endeavoured to insure the mills, but the offices refused to accept them on account of their dangerous character.

**PRISON DISCIPLINE.**—The woman who was the mother of Bill Sheen, who some time ago escaped the consequences of a capital indictment laid against him for the murder of his child from a flaw found in it through the legal subtlety of his counsel, Mr. Clarkson, has breathed her last. Some time after the escape of her son Mrs. Sheen fitted up two houses in Wentworth-street, Whitechapel, in which robberies were frequently committed. She, however, managed to keep herself out of "trouble," and by the most nefarious practices, in the interim, made some money, until about two years ago, when she was apprehended as an extensive receiver of stolen property, and fully committed for trial. On her trial it was proved that she had purchased a waistcoat from a youth, who had stolen it from his parents, for 6d., which a few days before cost 15s.; and, on an officer going to her house, a quantity of stolen property was found there. She was tried and convicted at the Old Bailey, and sentenced to seven years' transportation. Previous to her trial, however, she made over her property to her favourite son, "Bill," so as to secure it from the grasp of the sheriff in the event of conviction. The property, consisting of Bank Stock and houses to a considerable amount, was taken possession of by Bill; and Mrs. Sheen, being considered too old to be sent "over the water," was transmitted to Millbank Penitentiary, instead of New South Wales. Owing, it is said, to the prison discipline, and being deprived of those luxuries she had been in the habit of enjoying, her health gradually gave way, and at length her illness assumed so alarming a character that, about a fortnight ago, her sentence was wholly commuted, and she was discharged from prison. She was taken home in a cab to the house of her son, gradually got worse, and expired on Saturday last.

#### THE MARKETS.

**CORN EXCHANGE.**—Up to Mark-lane the arrivals of wheat of home produce since our last report have been on a moderate scale, and of fair average quality. On each market day the attendance of buyers has been tolerably numerous, while the finest parcels of both red and white have been taken off on terms quite equal to those obtained last week, but the middling and inferior kinds have sold at a slight abatement, say 1s per quarter, and clearances have not been effected. In foreign wheat a large amount of business has been transacted at about stationary prices. The supply of barley being on the increase, that article has met a slow inquiry, and the rates have had a downward tendency. In malt next to nothing has been doing. Although the receipts of oats have been scanty the sale for them has proved dull, at late rates. In beans, peas, and flour next to nothing has been passing.

**ARRIVALS.**—English: Wheat, 3180; Barley, 3720; Oats, 3090; and Malt,

5010 quarters; Flour, 6320 Sacks. Irish: Oats, 7330 quarters. Foreign: Wheat, 2800; and Oats, 2000 quarters.

**English.**—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 46s to 55s; ditto white, 54s to 61s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 49s to 56s; do. white, 51s to 58; rye, 34s to 38s; grinding barley, 27s to 29s; malted do., 30s to 32s; Chevalier, 32s to 34s; Suffolk and Norfolk malt, 56s to 62s; brown do., 50s to 54s; Kingston and Ware, 56s to 62s; Chevalier, 63s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 23s to 24s; potato do., 25s to 26s; Youghal and Cork, black, 17s to 18s; do. white, 19s to 20s; tick beans, new, 34s to 36s; do. old, 34s to 38s; grey peas, 36s to 38s; maple, 33s to 34s; white, 30s to 35s; boilers, 32s to 37s; per quarter. Town-made flour, 46s to 47s; Suffolk, 36s to 38s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 36s to 38s; per 280 lbs. **Foreign.**—Free wheat, 50s to 60s. **In Bond.**—Barley, 20s; oats, new, 15s to 17s; do. feed, 14s to 16s; beans, 20s to 26s; peas, 23s to 27s; per quarter. Flour, America, 22s to 24s; Baltic, 22s per barrel.

**Seed Market.**—We have had very little passing in any kind of seeds during the week, and the prices have undergone very little variation. The following are the present rates:—Linseed, English, sowing, 48s to 57s; Baltic, crushing, 42s to 45s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 45s to 46s; hempseed, 35s to 46s; per quarter; coriander, 10s to 18s per cwt.; brown mustard seed, 10s to 11s; white do., 10s to 10s 6d; tares, 5s 6d to 6s 0d per bushel; English rapeseed, new, 30s to 33s per last of ten quarters. Linseed cakes, English, 10s to 10s 10s; do. foreign, 7s to 7s 10s per 1000; rapeseed cakes, 5s 5s to 6s per ton.

**Imperial Weekly Average.**—Wheat, 51s 6d; barley, 28s 8d; Oats, 18s 6d; rye, 30s 0d; beans, 33s 0d; peas, 33s 10d.

**Imperial Averages of Six Weeks which govern Duty.**—Wheat, 52s 8d; Barley, 27s 9d; Oats, 18s 5d; Rye, 30s 3d; Beans, 33s 2d; Peas, 33s 3d per quarter.

**Duty on Foreign Corn.**—Wheat, 18s 0d; Barley, 9s 0d; Oats, 8s 0d; Rye, 10s 6d; Beans, 9s 6d; Peas, 9s 6d.

**Bread.**—The prices of wheaten Bread in the metropolis are from 7½d to 8d; of household ditto, 6d to 7d for the 4lb loaf.

**Tea.**—The public sales this week, at which nearly 43,000 packages have been brought forward, have been well attended. Comparatively few breaks found buyers, at about previous rates. By private contract little is doing, and the deliveries this week have not amounted to 490,000 lbs.

**Sugar.**—West India.—There has been a steady demand this week for this kind of sugar, and full prices have been paid for the best qualities, while other sorts have been purchased rather lower. Privately about 1800 hbd. and tierces have found purchasers. At auction 100 hbd. Barbadoes went off at full currencies, or from 61s to 68s 6d for low to fine yellow. Mauritius.—Two parcels have been brought to public auction, and all disposed of with—without alteration in prices, except for the low qualities, which are a shade lower. Good middling and good yellow went at 63s to 65s 6d; middling, 61s to 61s 6d; low and soft yellow, 56s 6d to 60s; inferior, 54s to 55s 6d; and brown, 48s to 53s 6d per cwt. East India.—The demand for Bengal sugar is steady, but the prices are rather low. At public sale 860 bags, duty paid, have gone at 60s to 63s 6d per cwt. Refined Sugar.—The market is flat. Standard lumps may be had at 75s to 76s.

**Coffee.**—This market is very quiet. At auction, most of the parcels brought forward have found purchasers. Ceylon, of fine ordinary to middling, has fetched 85s 6d to 87s; and fine ordinary 64s 6d to 65s.

**Rice.**—Little has been doing in rice. Madras good fair bold yellowish is selling at 10s to 10s 6d.

**Pepper.**—240 bags Sumatra were offered at public sale, and bought in at 2½d to 2½d per lb. for fair light.

**Saltpetre.**—500 bags Calcutta have sold at 28s 9d.

**Wool.**—The imports this week have been very scanty, while the demand for all descriptions of both English and foreign is heavy at barely late rates.

**Hops.**—In the Borough the supply of new hops is very large, in consequence of which lower prices have been paid in some instances. The duty is backed freely at £155,000.

**Oils.**—This market is very firm, and a fair amount of business has been doing. At public auction, southern oil realized £43 per tun; sperm £79 10s to £80 15s.

**Hay and Straw.**—The metropolitan markets have been but moderately supplied with hay and straw this week, yet the demand has ruled heavy. Meadow hay is selling at from £3 to £4 12s; clover hay £4 to £5 15s; and straw £1 16s to £2 per load.

**Provisions.**—In Irish butter very little business is doing, and the rates are still drooping. Foreign butter has again given way in price, with a heavy inquiry; the best Friesland selling at 102s per cwt. Old bacon continues saleable.

**Tallow.**—Notwithstanding the large arrivals of tallow during the last three weeks, the market here is very firm, and in some instances higher prices have been paid—new Y. C. on the spot having gone at 49s per cwt. As most of the tallow is passing into first-rate hands, we think prices will be obtained for some time.

**Coals.**—Adair's 15s; New Tanfield 14s; Ord's Redheugh 13s 6d; West Wylam 15s 3d; Killingworth 20s; Lambton 22s; Russell's Helton 22s; Adelaide 21s 6d; Cowpen 17s 6d per ton. Ships arrived 14.

**Smithfield.**—We have been heavily supplied with fat stock of late, while the general inquiry has ruled heavy at the following prices:—Beef from 3s to 4s 2d; mutton 3s 4d to 4s 6d; veal 3s 8d to 4s 6d; and pork 4s to 4s 10d per 8 lbs., to sink the offal. About 100 foreign beasts have been on sale.

**Newgate and Leadenhall.**—Owing to the large arrivals of country-killed meat hither, the inquiry has ruled inactive. Beef from 3s to 3s 6d; mutton 3s 4d to 4s 4d; veal 3s 6d to 4s 4d; and pork 4s to 4s 10d per 8 lbs., by the carcass.

**Potatoes.**—The supplies of potatoes on offer in the various markets are large, whilst the demand is heavy at from 35s to 70s per ton.

ROBERT HERBERT.

#### BRITISH FUNDS.—(CLOSING PRICES).—FRIDAY.

Bank Stock, 165  
3 per Cent Red., 92½  
3 per Cent Cons., 93½  
3½ per Cent Red., 100½  
New 3½ per Cent, 101½  
New 5 per Cent.  
Long Annuities to expire  
Jan. 1860, 12 5-16  
Oct. 1859, 12½  
Jan. 1860,

India Stock 251 pm  
Ditto Bonds 47 pm  
Ditto Old Annuities, 90  
Ditto New Annuities, —  
Ex. Bills, 1000½, 2½d., 57 pm  
Ditto 500½, — pm  
Ditto Small, — pm  
Bank Stock for Account, —  
India Stock for Account, —  
Consols for Account, 93½

#### SHARES.

Eristol and Exeter (—p), —  
Edinburgh and Glasgow (50 p), —  
Great Western Railway (65 p), 82½  
Ditto New Shares (50 p), 60½  
Ditto Fifth (4 p), 7½  
London and Brighton (50 p), 36½  
London and Blackwall (—p), —  
London and Birmingham (90 p), —  
Ditto Thirds (2 p), 61  
Ditto New Shares (20 p), 31  
London and South Western  
(£41 6s. 10d. p), 57½

#### THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, OCT. 11.

**DECLARATION OF INSOLVENCY.**—J. ALLEN, Much Wymondley, Herefordshire, dealer in cattle.

**BANKRUPTS.**—J. T. BOOR, Lower Thames-street, eating-house keeper. —G. RIDLEY, Mincing-lane, wine merchant. —T. M'CONKEY and A. HOWIE, Lambeg, Downshire, and of Lancashire, bleachers. —S. THORP and T. THORP, Manchester, merchants. —J. THORP, Manchester, merchant. —G. D. THOMAS, Wem, Shropshire, grocer. —A. JACOB, Manchester, merchant.

**SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.**—E. HENDERSON, Edinburgh, wine merchant. —K. TORRANCE, Edinburgh, tin-plate worker.

FRIDAY, OCT. 14.

1st Dragoons.—Capt. C. P. Ainslie to be Major, vice Everard; Lieut. R. Wardlaw to be Captain, vice Ainslie; Cornet H. Gough to be Lieutenant, vice Wardlaw; Ensign W. H. M'Adam, from the 90th Foot, to be Cornet, vice Courtenay; A. H. De Trafford to be Cornet, vice Gough.  
3d Foot.—Brevet-Major G. L. Christie to be Major, vice Rochfort; Lieut. L. Desborough to be Captain, vice Christie. 7th Foot.—Ensign R. Dudgeon to be Ensign, vice Alleyne. 8th Foot.—Major J. Messiter to be Lieut.-Col.; Capt. T. Wheeler to be Major, vice Messiter; Lieut. M. Andrews to be Captain, vice Wheeler. To be Lieutenants—Lieut. J. Dane; Lieut. C. A. Thompson; Lieut. W. G. Meacham; Lieut. G. F. Moore; Lieut. L. N. MacLachlan; Ensign S. Rawson; Ensign S. Cotton; Ensign Eyre Coote Grant. 29th Foot.—Ensign H. T. Medge to be Ensign, vice Couche. 44th Foot.—Brevet-Major C. O'Neill to be Major, vice Scott. To be Captains—Lieut. J. D. Young, vice Swayne; Lieut. E. Woolhouse, vice M'Crea; Lieut. C. E. Turner, vice Leighton; Lieut. W. Evans, vice Robinson; Lieut. T. A. Souter, vice O'Neill. To be Lieutenants—Ensign R. R. Fulton, vice Young; Ensign H. J. White, vice Woolhouse; Ensign W. Swayne, vice Turner; Ensign A. Cary, vice Evans; Ensign H. H. J. Massy, vice Souter. 46th Foot.—Major J. Maclean to be Major, vice E. H. D. E. Napier. 75th Foot.—Lieut. J. S. Ireland to be Lieutenant, vice Brunell; Ensign E. J. Dickson to be Lieutenant, vice Ireland; Ensign C. Couche to be Ensign, vice Metge; W. M. Keats to be Ensign, vice Dickson. 79th Foot.—Ensign W. F. Hamilton to be Lieutenant, vice Balfour; W. Forrest to be Ensign, vice Hamilton. 87th Foot.—Capt. W. Boyd to be Captain, vice Harris. 89th Foot.—Ensign A. M'Geachy Alleyne to be Ensign, vice Dudgeon; 97th Foot.—Capt. R. R. Harris to be Captain, vice Boyd.

**BANKRUPTS.**—J. BRYANT, West Strand, bookseller. R. KEEN, Old George-yard, Snow-hill, cheese factor. L. GOODMAN, Tottenham-court-road, draper. J. C. RAWDON, Huddersfield, wool merchant. E. MANSELL, Chippenham, upholsterer. H. BRAND, Cambridge, slater. W. CASTLE, Wanborough, Wilts, farmer. E. BURDEKIN, Manchester, banker. B. JONES, Llanidloes, Montgomeryshire, banker.

**PRICE OF SUGAR.**—The average Price of Brown or Muscovado Sugar computed from the Returns made in the Week ending Oct. 11, 1842, is 34s. 11½d. per cwt., exclusive of the Duties of Customs paid or payable thereon on the importation thereof into Great Britain.

#### BIRTHS.

At Glendarnel-house, Mrs. Campbell, of Glendarnel, was safely delivered of a son.—At Edinburgh, the Hon. Mrs. W. Hope Johnstone, of a son.—At Feltham-hall, Middlesex, the lady of W. Sheffield, Esq., late of the Madras Civil Service, of a son.—At Paris, Mrs. John Hegon, of a son.—At Formose, Cookham, Berks, the lady of J. G. Bergman, Esq., of a son.—In Chester-square, Mrs. William Stopford, of a daughter.—In New Bank-buildings, Mrs. Powles, of a son.—At Longford Castle, near Salisbury, Viscountess Folkestone, of a son.—In Calcutta, on the 4th of August, the lady of Lieut. R. Price, of the 67th Native Infantry, of a son.—In Melbury-terrace, Dorset-square, the lady of W. Plunkett, Esq., of a son.—At Streatham, the lady of Mr. Gaitskell, of a son.—At Bedford-row, Islington, the lady of J. Brown, Esq., of the Middle Temple, of a daughter.—In Gower-street, Bedford-square, the lady of K. S. Parker, Esq., of Lincoln's Inn, Queen's Counsel, of a son.

#### MARRIAGES.

At Walcot Church, G. H. Richards, Esq., M.D., eldest son of the late Colonel Richards, to Kate, second daughter of the late A. Mason, of Stonbrock, county of Dublin, Esq.—At All Saints, Southampton, C. J. Longcroft, Esq., of Havant, to Mary Longcroft, eldest daughter of the late R. Holmes, Esq.—At All Saints, Wandsworth, T. Dyke, Esq., of Monmouth, to Harriett Mary, eldest daughter of J. Howell, Esq., of Wandsworth.—At Gnersey, M. R. Daniell, Esq., to Fanny, third daughter of W. P. Georges, Esq.; and at the same time W. Fulton, Esq., of the 59th Regt., to Matilda, fourth daughter of W. P. Georges, Esq.—At St. Helier's, K. Pennefather, Esq., of Gulden and Knockinglass, in the county of Tipperary, eldest son of the late Rev. John Pennefather, rector of Newport, Tipperary, to Jane Catherine Patricia, eldest daughter of Thomas de Grenier de Fonblanque, K.H., her Majesty's Consul-General in Servia, and granddaughter of the late Sir J. Barrington.—At Watlingtonbury, the Rev. G. R. Poulson, M.A., rector of Addington, to Fanny, eldest daughter of the late Rev. W. Elwyn, M.A., of Watlingtonbury.—At St. Andrew's, Plymouth, Captain E. Bond, 53rd Regiment, to Alethea Duke, second daughter of the late Rev. Duke Yonge, of Anthony, Cornwall.—At Mickleham Church, E. H. Parry, Esq., youngest son of the late J. H. Parry, Esq., barrister-at-law, to Mary Emily, second daughter of the Rev. John Warneford.—At Northfleet, Samuel Gould, Esq., surgeon, of that place, to Caroline Amelia, second daughter of John H. Heath, Esq., of Graham's Town, Cape of Good Hope, and granddaughter of H. Heath, Esq., of Orme-house, Northfleet.—At Paddington, F. Lardet, Esq., Captain in the Royal Navy, to Caroline Anne, widow of the late J. G. Gregory, Esq., R.N., and sister of Sir E. Filmer, of East Sutton-park, M.P. for West Kent.—At Cheltenham, Edward James, Esq., of Wylam-hall, Northumberland, to Theodosia, youngest daughter of S. W. Parker, Esq., late of Scott's-house, Durham.

#### DEATHS.

At Chartley, in the county of Stafford, in the 82nd year of his age, the Right Hon. Washington Earl Ferrers, Viscount Tamworth.—At his residence, Southwark-house, Borough, T. W. Fry, Esq., in the 50th year of his age.—At Dover, in his 8th year, Francis William, eldest son of Mr. Sergeant Channell.—John Walker, Esq., aged 70, of New Inn, St. Clement Danes, and Vale-place, Hammersmith-road.—At Bayswater, at the house of her nephew, the Rev. C. Smalley, Mrs. Anne Tierney, aged 81.—Killed in action, on the retreat from Cabul, Lieut. G. W. Cunningham, 54th Regt. of Bengal Native Infantry, aged 23, only son of the late Major G. Cunningham, Bengal Artillery, and grandson of General Sir Joseph O'Halloran, G.C.B.—At Fort Beaufort, Cape of Good Hope, Major E. Molesworth, eldest son of the late R. Molesworth, Esq., of Swords, county of Dublin, and grandson of the late Hon. Major E. Molesworth.—At Bombay, Captain C. L. Bennett, 86th Regiment, aged 31.—At his residence, Wargrave, Berkshire, the Rev. R. Gedley, M.A., aged 62.—W. L. F. Scott, Esq., of Woodhall, Yorkshire, Registrar of Deeds for the West Riding, in the 62nd year of his age.



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